SURVEY Midmonthly

APRIL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1939

Work Camps or Nothing

SAMUEL E. WOOD

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY IN THE FRANCIS A. COUNTWAY LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

I Like Old Folks

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS

A Voice in Management

IRENE E. MURPHY

Youth's Occupational Fog

RUTH L. FRANKEL

Chicago's Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen

HELEN CODY BAKER

THIRTY CENTS A COPY THREE DOLLARS A YEAR

Boston College School of Social Work

A CATHOLIC GRADUATE SCHOOL OFFERING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING TO A SELECT GROUP OF MEN AND WOMEN, CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY ON A FULL-TIME BASIS.

Address THE DEAN
Boston College School of Social Work
126 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

Group Work Institute

May 29 — June 16, 1939

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

A three weeks' institute for experienced group workers including credit courses in Principles of Group Work, Supervision in Group Work, Work with Individuals in Groups, The Use of the Creative Arts in Group Work, and Methods of Workers' Education.

A bachelor's degree from a college of approved standing is required for admission.

For information address
School of Applied Social Sciences
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

The University of Chicago

School of Social Service Administration

SUMMER QUARTER, 1939

First term, June 21 - July 21

Second term, July 24-August 25

ACADEMIC YEAR 1939-40

Begins October 1

Announcements on Request

THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW
Edited by GRACE ABBOTT
A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers

Special Opportunities for Experienced Workers

An individually planned curriculum, including field work adjusted to special needs and interests, is offered by the Pennsylvania School of Social Work to experienced workers desiring to commence or to complete their professional training.

Apply **Miss Margaret Bishop, *Registrar***
PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania
311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia, Penna.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for April 1939, Vol. LXXV, No. 4. Published monthly and copyright 1939 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication and Editorial office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cts.; $3 a year; Foreign Postage 50 cts. extra; Canadian, 30 cts. Entered as second-class matter, January 17, 1938, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication and Editorial Office:
112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year.

JULIAN W. MACK, *chairman of the Board;* RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR., *president;* JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, LOULA D. LASKER, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, LEON WHIPPLE, *associate editors;* HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, KATHRYN CLOSE, *assistant editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, MARY ROSS, JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, HELEN CODY BAKER, *contributing editors.*

WALTER F. GRUENINGER, *business manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

APRIL 1939 CONTENTS VOL. LXXV No. 4

Work Camps or Nothing.....SAMUEL E. WOOD 99
I Like Old Folks.....WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS 101
Youth's Occupational Fog.....RUTH L. FRANKEL 103
A Voice in Management.....IRENE E. MURPHY 104
Chicago's Mrs. Bowen.....HELEN CODY BAKER 106
Mrs. Bowen's Chicago 107
The County Worker's Job
Swinging the Depression.....JOSEPHINE STRODE 108
Here in Washington.....GLEN LEET 111
The Common Welfare..... 112
The Social Front
Among the States • Against Crime • Schools and Education • The Public's Health • Life Insurance • The Insurances • Relief • The Blind • Professional • People and Things
The Pamphlet Shelf..... 122
Readers Write 123
Book Reviews 124

© Survey Associates, Inc.

So They Say

• Wherever racial or religious division has raised its ugly head, the death knell of human liberties has been sounded.—GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *New York.*

• However ignorant he may be of the theoretical aspects of a social problem, the average man feels fully entitled to an opinion.—PROF. FRANK H. HANKINS, *Smith College, in American Sociological Review.*

• Blabitis, we are realizing, is an insidious and extraordinarily widespread disease whose major symptom is the emission of meaningless noises.—HARRY ALPERT, *College of the City of New York, in American Sociological Review.*

• If you want to cut out juvenile delinquency you've got to provide the young people with jobs and you've got to fit them to hold down those jobs.—AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK, *commissioner, Department of Correction, New York City.*

• The great ideals, the great objectives which we develop so easily in this country are not worth the paper they are written on unless we set up machinery for translating them into action.—LUTHER GULICK, *Institute of Public Administration, to the general assembly of the Council of State Governments.*

• In spite of his new weapons and his increased powers, man himself remains as he was and always has been—irrational, impulsive, emotional, inherently conservative to change, bound by customs and traditions which he will not analyze, the victim of age-old conventions and prejudices.—RAYMOND FOSDICK, *president, Rockefeller Foundation.*

• We would never forgive Columbus if he had found America any nearer Europe than he did.—"SENATOR SOAPER," *newspaper columnist.*

• Nudists, above all others, can understand better than anyone else the bitter opposition to social nudity that animates the majority of the public.—*Editorial in The Open Road.*

• Social scientists have not yet learned to distinguish clearly between their own folk passions and scientific findings.—PROF. GEORGE A. LUNDBERG, *Bennington College, in American Sociological Review.*

• I also want my Son's pention renewed. I do declare I've seen him lay across the plow beam for 1 hour at a time while out plowing with his stomack.—*Letter to the Indiana Department of Public Welfare.*

• Next to religion, land is probably the greatest stabilizing influence the world has ever known. A man's own vine and fig tree will do more to keep him on the straight and narrow path than anything short of the fear of God himself.—G. H. AULL, *Clemson College, in Rural America.*

• Nothing is more certain than the fact that the restriction of the right of freedom of expression to those holding certain beliefs, and its denial to those holding other beliefs, would sooner or later destroy the right for those holding any beliefs.—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH *in Survey Graphic.*

• A man would do nothing if he waited until he could do it so well that no one would find fault with what he had done.—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

• The love of liberty is not an element of economics. It is a way of life of its own, influenced by material circumstances but not arising from them.—RAYMOND GRAM SWING *in Survey Graphic.*

• What does man want? He wants all he can get! In the short run men may be dominated by their fears and their need for security; in the long run their destiny is governed by their insatiable curiosity.—JOSEPH K. FOLSOM *in Plan Age.*

• We have discovered that a civilization whose music ends in jazz, whose art ends in surrealism, whose literature ends in red-backed magazines and whose science ends in concrete warehouses will never satisfy the human soul. —THE REV. JOSEPH R. SIZOO, *New York.*

• If you will tell me how much per capita a nation spends on its army, its navy, on education, on public works, I shall be able to tell you, I think, as much about that nation as if you gave me the works of its poets and philosophers.—CHARLES BEARD *as quoted by Irwin Edman in "Philosopher's Holiday."*

• Some future day when a little child, if any little children survive, climbs upon your knee to ask, "Grandpa, what did you do during the great war?" you are going to be very lucky if you can reply, "Child, I studied the subjunctive mood."—PROF. JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH, *Columbia University, to the Modern Language Association.*

When April comes I rake my garden
To coax along the flowers of May:
In June I gather sun kissed roses
For folks I meet along the way.

W. H. Matthews

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

APRIL 1939

VOL. LXXV NO. 4

Work Camps or Nothing

By SAMUEL E. WOOD

Fresno, Calif.

THE relief policy of "work camps or nothing" for California's unattached resident men, which had been in effect since October 1937, has undergone fundamental revision under the new state administration. Destitute men no longer are forced into work camps under threat of summary dismissal from relief rolls. This change in policy has removed the factor which brought sharp opposition to the state's program from social workers, labor leaders, and liberals. Prior to the removal of this element of coercion, charges of "concentration camps," disenfranchisement, forced labor, and conspiracy to depress agricultural wages were hurled against the State Relief Administration. These charges against "camp care only" for single unemployed men, plus serious consideration by other states of a similar procedure, suggest a general review of California's program.

The influx of depression migrants and Dust Bowl refugees, added to the local agricultural and industrial transients, has given California the greatest homeless relief population of any state in the Union. These men were attracted to California because of the mild climate and the possibility of work in the state's highly mechanized agricultural industry. Prior to 1933, a few of the larger cities provided shelter and food, but most of the limited assistance of this period was furnished by church missions and other private charities. Men not accommodated in the shelters or "flop-houses" either were lodged in jails as vagrants or were forced out of the cities into the "shanty-towns" or local "jungles." When these men were unable to find work, they maintained themselves by petty-theft and panhandling. In 1933, however, the federal government assumed a share of the relief burden and its program of city shelters and work camps was established.

Men who agreed voluntarily to camp as a method of relief were sent to one of the many work camps throughout the state. Here they were given food, adequate shelter, medical attention, and a nominal cash wage in exchange for work on useful projects. Those unwilling to go to camp were granted resident relief until they could be placed on a CWA project. After the federal program was discontinued in 1935, the administration of a few camps was continued for a time under the SRA. On October 9, 1937, however, the California State Relief Commission unanimously accepted a resolution calling for "relief in the form of camp care only for all unattached resident men." Following this declaration, the camp program was initiated throughout the state, and camp care was the only relief available for single resident men.

Administration of the California SRA program is vested by statute in the State Relief Administrator, appointed by the governor. General policy is determined by the State Relief Commission, consisting of nine persons also appointed by the governor. The camp program is under the supervision of the division of operations of the SRA. The SRA division of county administration, which has general supervision over the SRA program of each county, enters into the camp program through the establishment of eligibility, the classification of all clients as to residence and employability, and the interpretation of policies pertaining to "social service function." This last function has to do with the extension to recipients of camp relief of such needed services as medical care, determination of social treatment while in camp, special personal issues, and authorization of direct relief.

A GENERAL review of the method of certification to SRA "camp care" will illustrate many of the problems connected with this type of relief. In the first place, all certification depends upon the ability of the applicant to establish need and eligibility. No person is recognized as "needing" relief so long as he has the equivalent of a single man's monthly relief budget, $18.54. The state indigent act limits relief recipients to persons who can prove three years of residence within the state and one year of continuous county residence. The three-year residence within the state must be free from the acceptance of public relief. County residence, however, is unaffected by this factor. Strikers are ineligible to SRA relief of any kind, but may receive limited certification to WPA.

When a single man applied for relief at a city intake office, he was advised that the only relief available was camp care. He also was informed of the camp work program and of the fact that there was no compensation for camp labor pending receipt of a WPA work order. If, at this stage, the applicant refused camp care he was given a five-week certification to WPA, but was warned that if a

work order was not received within that time, his eligibility to WPA placement would be cancelled. No relief, however, was extended during this period. The apparent purpose of the program was to force all eligible single relief applicants into state camps or off the relief rolls.

In the event that the applicant accepted camp care and his physical condition did not require the continued attention of a physician, he was sent to one of the intake camps. Upon arrival, his heart and lungs were tested and the Wasserman administered. A few of the best camps had limited hospital facilities and a physician in attendance; in the others the examination was made by first-aid men. If the client was found to be in poor physical condition, he was assigned to light work or was unassigned until he improved. Persons infected with syphilis were treated until the disease was arrested and were then assigned to regular camp duties. After delousing, the client was issued a camp suit of blue denim and heavy work shoes, a toothbrush, razor, towels, blankets, and tobacco. This program remains fundamentally the same under the changed policy, except that the element of coercion, camp care or nothing, has been removed from the process of certification.

CLIENTS who meet the qualifications for WPA certification can expect to wait a minimum of four days or a maximum of four weeks for a work order. Those ineligible to WPA, such as one-year residents and aliens, receive permanent jobs connected with the maintenance of the camp or are assigned to WPA work camps. For their labor in these camps, the SRA grants them a small cash allowance ranging from $2.50 to $10 per month. All men certified to WPA either remain in the intake camp or are transferred to a state work camp pending receipt of the WPA work order. Such work camps may be near the intake camp or perhaps 150 miles away, depending upon the labor needs of the counties. While awaiting the work order, clients are required to spend thirty hours a week maintaining the camp or working on some useful state or county project in its immediate proximity. Such projects as work on county roads or at the county hospital, weed eradication, conservation, and so on, are supervised by officials ordinarily responsible for these activities. Enrollees are transported from county intakes and from one camp to another in state busses equipped for this purpose. Intake camps and work camps are generally beyond walking distance from cities, hence the men are dependent upon state transportation, although there is no prohibition against their leaving camp. Upon receipt of a WPA work order, the client is sent to the city or the camp in which he is to work and generally is carried on relief until he receives his first WPA check. It must be remembered that he receives no compensation during the period of camp care, and this interim relief is necessary to assure him food and transportation. His file is now closed until he again appears at a local intake office as an applicant for relief.

One of the most vigorous charges against the state's work camp program was the inadequacy of the exemptions. Thus alcoholics were forced into labor camps away from the influence of the workers who had been attempting their rehabilitation, and no exemption was made for nationality groups which lost all opportunity for aid and employment when their contact with their own nationality had been severed. Such groups, the Italians for example, found particular difficulty in adjusting themselves to camp life because of the type of food provided and the problems caused by a complete divorce from their own people. Practically the same situation existed for union men and skilled workers, whose opportunities for employment generally depend upon their availability to the labor market or the hiring hall. In spite of the attempt of SRA officials to transport men to their jobs, the probability of private employment was lessened by the absence of the worker from his source of employment. Moreover, the transfer of clients from one work camp to another made immediate contact with this source difficult. Another related difficulty with the camp program was the absence of differentiation between the white collar worker, the skilled worker, and the manual laborer. The rehabilitation of men by camp life is extremely questionable in such cases. It is possible that these clients were more depressed by the type of labor forced upon them than they would have been by resident relief.

One of the most controversial features of the camp program was its policy regarding private employment. Each applicant before being admitted to camp care was required to register with one of the offices of the California State Employment Service and to present a form statement certifying that there was no employment available. Camp superintendents kept in constant contact with state and private employment offices. When jobs were available, notice of the type of work and the time of hiring was posted on the camp bulletin board. Applicants for the job then lined up in the camp street, and the foreman in charge of the hiring made his selection. Men who refused to work at prevailing wages and were found "not justified" in such refusal were dropped from the camp rolls. Since most of the camps are located in the agricultural areas of the state and this industry furnishes the greatest single source of employment, clients were literally forced into a labor market already flooded by depression migrants and Dust Bowl refugees.

Perhaps the most violent criticism of the camp program concerned the voting rights of the men enrolled. Clerks in several counties refused to permit camp residents to vote, even by absentee ballot, on the ground that clients were no longer residents of the county from which they came. Labor unions and local chairmen of the Democratic Central Committee immediately objected. The California attorney general finally ruled that camp residence was only temporary, that the men retained legal county residence irrespective of the length of their stay in camp, and that they were entitled to vote in the primaries by absentee ballot. Detailed instructions then were sent to all camp superintendents outlining the procedure of absentee voting. The SRA furnished the necessary supplies to each voter. How many of the men entitled to vote in the state primaries actually complied with the law regarding the application for a ballot, and finally did vote, is a question not easily answered. It is likely, however, that the extra effort required by this method of voting would in itself discourage many who might otherwise have cast their ballots.

THESE objections to "relief in the form of camp care only for all unattached resident men" gave rise to a sustained revolt among the social workers of the state. It was no secret in SRA intake offices that most of the workers in daily contact with relief clients were opposed to the program. Study committees from social work centers conducted extensive investigations of camp conditions and reported back to their organizations on the lack of medical attention at the camps, the failure to provide adequate recreational facilities, and the absence of proper social services

within the camps. These investigations led to numerous open forums conducted in the larger cities, in the course of which the state relief administrator and the relief commission were challenged to justify their program on a social work basis. That the justification offered did not satisfy the social workers is evidenced by a resolution passed by the California Conference of Social Work at Pasadena in 1938 which condemned the coercive elements and the social work deficiencies of the program. In fairness to the administration, it must be noted that little or no opposition seemed to exist in the department charged with maintaining the camps. The author found supervisors and camp superintendents enthusiastic over the program, but in a quandary when queried on the reasons for its adoption. Such generalities as rehabilitation, mobility for WPA assignments, and the best interests of the state and of the individual seemed to be the usual justification. Most of these men actually believed in an abstract way that the camp program was honestly providing for the best interests of the individual client. The social workers, however, knowing the weaknesses and desires of each individual man, recognized the deficiencies of camp care and felt the weight of some of the responsibility for forcing men into the work camps.

There seems little reason to oppose a camp program that the men accept of their own free will. Even the severest critics of California's policy admitted the adequacy of the food and shelter provided, though they pointed to the fact that the cost of camp care was $7 higher than the single man's resident monthly budget. Their objection to the program was based on the coercion of the individual, particularly those who were unsuited to camp life or manual labor. They questioned the advisability of forcing more workers into the glutted agricultural labor market, and they were especially concerned about men who refused camp care or those who, after being assigned to intake camps or work camps, "left of (their) own accord." The monthly report of the SRA for June 1938 showed that 24.3 percent of the total camp turnover during that month left in this manner. It appears that a substantial number of clients preferred to be dropped from relief rather than to accept camp care.

Now that the element of coercion has been removed from camp certification, social workers are in a position honestly to support the California work camp program. There are sound arguments favoring such a plan when it is dedicated to the spiritual and physical rehabilitation of those suffering from long periods of unemployment. Such a program, however, should merely be a phase of state relief for unattached resident men, a part of a well integrated plan, not its hub. The experience of California has repudiated a program of "work camps or nothing."

I Like Old Folks

By WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS

"THERE is nothing dynamic in case work with old people and so I'm not interested in it," said the family case worker. "Dynamic," I have noted, is a prominent verbal gadget these days, along with other high sounding terms, on the case worker's scintillating dashboard.

This case worker's remark, indicating an attitude not unfamiliar to me, convinced me that any old people assigned to her care would probably find no more contentment and happiness in her company than she would in theirs. Most old people are not dynamic; they are much more apt to be static, staid, even set in their ways. One thinks of dynamic as related to dynamite—the release of force, power, energy, a sort of blowing apart. Treatment implying anything of this kind is not, my years of experience tell me, particularly good for old age. As a youngster I, like many others on the Fourth of July, thought it dynamic (although we did not call it by that name) to set off giant firecrackers under people's chairs. I tried it once on an old uncle. The result was disastrous for both of us. He went to bed, I went to the woodshed.

Another remark often made by family case workers is that there is nothing constructive in the care of old people and that consequently they have no particular interest in them; they are concerned primarily with those whose lives are ahead of them, rather than behind. I think it safely may be said that this sums up the attitude and the general policy towards old age care of most private family welfare organizations over the past half century, an attitude and policy that persisted until the state finally recognized its obligation and came to the rescue of old age.

I recall that during my first year of work in the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, I found that only about one percent of the total budget of its relief bureau was being expended for the care of elderly people. There was no program. Occasional temporary help was given to an old person while effort was made to get him into a privately supported home for the aged. This failing, he often was referred to the City Home on Blackwell's Island. There was nothing particularly constructive in that. Indeed, as I went over letters coming from these old people, I had the clear impression that oftener than not it was destructive of fine feelings and courageous spirit. However, in those days social work was not stressing, as it is today, the need of ministering to those who suffer in mind and spirit. So perhaps troubled old age now is getting a better break.

I admit that there may not be anything particularly constructive in the care of old people. However, I grow weary at times of the talk of social workers who never can persuade themselves to do anything until they are convinced that it is 100 percent constructive. I cannot imagine such people finding any real joy in a flower garden. They probably would prefer one planted to cabbages and potatoes. Personally I find joy in both. One of the reasons for my fondness for work with old people is that I do not have to worry about being constructive. In it I find release from the intense case work attitude of mind which is reflected in much current social work literature. I have in the country a four-year-old orchard. In the pruning of it I have to be very constructive. I must keep in mind the future growth and shape of the tree; one wrong snip of the shears may work irreparable damage. Nearby is a lawn possessed of many fine old oaks and elms, many of which long ago completed their growth. One by one as the years go on they will yield to the heavier storms of winter. In the meanwhile I sit in their shade. I watch the play of light and shadow in their branches at time of setting sun. Old trees, old books, old pictures, old furniture, old folks, they all give

me much joy, irrespective of what I may give to them.

I was once asked to speak to a group of social workers engaged wholly in work with aged people. Among other things I said this: "Were I giving a civil service examination to persons who were to have the care of old people, I should first try to find out whether they liked old people. If I discovered one who didn't, I should mark her so low that she never would be appointed." I did not mean that I expected them to like equally every old person they met, but I did mean that they must be free of any disposition to think of old folks as a sort of chattering nuisance to be shoved around and kept out of the way. People who don't like old folks, just because they are old, ought to stay away from them.

BESIDES liking old people, the social worker who would help them must have an instinctive understanding of them, and of their reluctance to change ways long traveled and habits long practiced. These ways and habits really do not need to be changed except when, as rarely, they may be injurious to the community. Why change them, any more than one would change the bindings of old books or the frames on old pictures? I know an old lady who, in spite of all offers of special electric reading lamps, still clings to one of those old Rochester white-shaded oil burners because she is sure it is easier on her eyes.

You must never hurry old people or be in a hurry with them. You must listen to their story even though you know before they are half through, what the end is going to be. I have an old friend who insists on telling me a funny story every time I see him. He has a stock of four. Three of them I myself told him long ago. I expect him to tell me those stories to the end of time. I recall asking a district visitor one day for the address of an old lady with whom I had become acquainted at a summer vacation home. She was an artist who lived, as artists sometimes do, in more or less confusion. Her two little rooms were crowded with pictures, paints and easels. They were her life. By little paths made between them she traveled to gas plate, sink and bed. The visitor brought me the address, but was much perturbed when I told her I was intending to visit the old lady that afternoon. She begged me to wait a day or two, until she could give warning of my impending visit and perhaps persuade the little artist to "straighten up her room a bit." I went that afternoon and in the midst of palettes and pictures had a cup of tea and a good visit.

We must be watchful not to mistake mere whimsicalities in old people for aberrations of the mind. I love the story in which such a mistake brought a disconcerting result. A case worker, with some slight knowledge of mental hygiene gained by six months' service in a clinic and who, I suspect, was inclined to refer clients to the clinic with more rhyme than reason, decided to try the procedure on an old lady whom she described as "queer." To her surprise the client readily adopted the suggestion. In due course, the old lady reported to the worker who asked with some eagerness, "Well, did you have an interesting time at the clinic?" "I sure did, Miss," the client chuckled, "they asked me all sorts of silly questions and I gave them all the wrong answers. Now you'll think I'm crazy for sure, but I'm not."

My acquaintance with old folks runs far back into the years. A treasured photograph in my album from Kingsley House, Pittsburgh, put there in the year 1903, is of a group of twenty-four elderly women, including fifteen grandmothers and seven great-grandmothers. For three weeks they were special guests at a country place put at my disposition that summer. I see that group yet, in high lace collars and long skirts, gathered on the station platform, and laughing merrily as we lifted them one by one into the hay-bedded wagon which carried them to the house a mile away.

Since that time I have known intimately thousands of old persons. I like to believe that there has been less of loneliness and heartache in the arena of old age by reason of the many friendships I have had with those who have crossed my path. I know they have meant much to me.

Friendship often may be the most valuable gift to give to old age, friendship that finds expression in the remembrance of birthdays, in gay parties during holiday seasons, in jonquils and tulips in time of spring, of roses in June and July, and of candies at any time.

In general, I do not think that any elaborate case work is necessary in the care of old people. The large majority of those who find it necessary to accept material assistance as they approach the end of the way are people who, at some time in their lives, if not always, have learned how to manage with little. To give them assurance of a definite income, sufficient at least for the necessities of life, is all important. It is equally important to allow them to spend that income pretty much in their own way. I recall the agitation of a case worker who discovered that an old lady client on a very slender allowance was buying fresh asparagus out of season. The indulgence probably meant going without some more substantial food, but that choice, I submit, was the old lady's affair, not ours.

And one last incident. This old lady had come to my office to talk over her budget. She had been told that she was not spending her allowance wisely. Her dereliction, I believe, was an occasional lamb chop. She said, "I can do quite well without some of the necessities of life if once in a while I can have a luxury." I quoted to her those familiar lines, favorites of mine:

> If in thy slender purse two loaves alone are left,
> Sell one and with the other
> Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul.

Yes, things are a little better for the old folks today than they were ten years ago. The clouds hung dark and low in the skies on an afternoon in April 1930. The rain was pelting against my office windows. A dreary, dismal day. Then the telephone rang and over the wire came the message that the Old Age Assistance Act had finally been passed at Albany. Believe it or not, at that moment the rain stopped and the light broke through the clouds over the Metropolitan Tower.

I know, of course, that no old age pension or insurance program will give complete satisfaction until we come to that time when everyone will receive, at a given age, a specified amount towards which he himself has contributed during his working years. That too will come. It will come because the people of America have accepted the principle of social stewardship for those of their number with restricted strength and capabilities. The way is forward and America will not turn back.

This article is drawn from a chapter in Mr. Matthews' book, "Adventures in Giving," soon to be published by Dodd, Mead, in which he recounts his experiences during some forty years in social work, the last twenty-five as director of the family welfare department of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Youth's Occupational Fog

By RUTH L. FRANKEL

THE girl beside the psychologist's desk is young. Her hair straggles across her forehead. Her face is blotched; her dress untidy. Yet she says eagerly, "I know what I want to do. I want to take up beauty culture, like my friend, Anna."

The psychologist's eyes travel thoughtfully over the stocky figure. What magic spell she wonders, inheres in permanent waving machines and manicure sets? She notes Eva's bad skin and recalls the girl's heroic effort for the past four years as housekeeper for her unemployed father.

She says gently, "But Eva, the last time we talked together you wanted to be a secretary. Aren't you still taking the commercial course?"

Eva shakes her head. "No. I stopped highschool. I'm nearly eighteen. I want to work."

"Of course you do! But first you need an education. And then you should think very seriously about all sorts of jobs. There are so many things to do besides beauty culture. You want to be sure to choose the thing that will be best. I have a feeling that you'd be a big success in sales work, where your quick mind and pleasant personality would be real assets."

Eva's eyes widen. "You mean I should forget beauty culture? That I wouldn't make good there?"

"I'm not sure, of course. But surely, you could make better use of your many assets in a job where acne wouldn't matter so much. I believe that if you wanted to, you could get a part time sales job, and finish your highschool course at night. There are many things you do extremely well. Why not make use of them?"

The stolid face brightens. "Do you really think I could succeed?"

"I do, if you'll take advantage of your best ability. I'm sure sales work, for one thing, would be a wiser choice than beauty culture."

When Eva finally leaves, she is not at all cast down. Already, she is busy making fresh plans, dreaming of success in a new field. Behind her in the tiny office, a sigh of relief goes up. Another child is saved from wasting her time and effort trying to fit into a misfit job.

Vocational guidance is the need most often put before the psychologist at the Community Health Center in Philadelphia. Fully half those seen in the mental hygiene department are adolescents wanting to know what to do with their lives. In these days of unemployment, when any sort of job is scarce, guiding young people to find out what they can do best is a major problem. Most youngsters, in their teens, do not even know what they want. And it is up to the psychologist to find out, and help them understand themselves. In any place attempting to help young people, this problem would be a poser. In the Community Health Center it is particularly acute because of the urgent economic need underlying the lives of those coming to it for guidance.

The center was established in 1921, not to solve this problem, but to act as a health clearing house for all the agencies composing the Federation of Jewish Charities in Philadelphia. It is supported by the federation, and the mental hygiene department is one of three divisions, each having professional representation on the board of directors. The medical department is purely diagnostic in character. Clients coming for examination are thoroughly checked over, and then referred for treatment, when necessary, to an outside hospital or clinic. The dental department, with a competent staff, gives treatment to about five hundred patients each month, and refers to outside hospitals only those infrequent cases needing extraction under nitrous oxide. To the mental hygiene department, staffed with psychologist and psychiatrist, come not only the vocational guidance cases but all sorts of mental problems, from the children who need help with school troubles to the maladjusted products of broken homes.

A RECENT study of cases seen by the psychologist during three months made plain the fact that of all these, about half were adolescents seeking sympathetic appraisal of their abilities. These boys and girls were all fully aware of the fact that they had to have work, yet most of them had no vocational goal, or if they had it was more often than not in a field which held little or no chance for success. Sometimes, as in the case of Eva, it was easy to suggest another objective. Often, however, the youngster had set his heart on a certain vocation, and it took infinite persuasion and tact to turn him to something more in line with his ability.

Medicine, for example, attracts many a boy. Yet today, the medical field is overcrowded. It requires years of study, and more years of waiting, before a young doctor can earn a living. And for many lads who feel that medicine is their one field of choice, only heartbreak is in store.

Such a one was Joseph, an orphan, aged fifteen. Although for some years he had been a ward of a children's society and there was no possibility of financial assistance during the long years required for study, he stuck to his decision, and insisted that he was willing to work his way through. But Joseph's school work was poor and his health a matter of concern. There seemed no possible chance for success, yet it took months of earnest effort to get him to understand, and to lead him to choose another occupation, in a field related to medicine.

Sometimes the boy or girl with outstanding ability needs to be encouraged to try for a higher goal. Edgar, for example, at fourteen, was eager to go to college. His intellectual equipment was good, but his mother wanted him to learn a trade. So persuasion had to be used until finally Edgar was allowed to take the academic course in highschool, and to plan for a profession, with every prospect of making good.

In every case where there is reason to hope for success, and where there is a real urge behind the choice of occupation, every effort is made at the Health Center to give aid and encouragement. The most popular field of interest for boys is auto or airplane mechanics. Some boys choose this because it has glamor, or was suggested by a movie and not because they have seriously considered it as a possible occupation. Such boys are led to think of other possibilities. But

in other instances, when a lad has a real mechanical bent and tests prove his ability, he is encouraged and often helped to go ahead.

There was Simon who, at seventeen, felt rejected and unhappy. His parents were separated, and for several years his life had been a succession of foster homes, none of them successful. He wanted, desperately, to be an auto mechanic, but when the time had come for him to work, he had been placed instead in a series of unsatisfactory selling jobs. Eventually he brought himself and his unhappiness to the psychological clinic. Here he unburdened his soul. And soon, after tests showed that he had genuine mechanical ability, he was enrolled in an auto mechanics course, with the promise of a job at the end. At once the boy was a new person, well adjusted, happy, and eager to succeed. In consequence, instead of becoming a misfit, he developed into a steady, industrious workman, doing the job he enjoys.

Many times all that these groping adolescents need is sympathy and understanding. They bring their troubles to the clinic, sure that no matter how discouraging the outlook, they will find the support they crave.

From the time her mother died, Sarah's life had been a succession of foster homes, terrifying to a small, undernourished child in desperate need of affection. At thirteen, she asked for vocational guidance. The report said, in part, that Sarah had "intellectual ability to succeed in any course (in highschool) she may choose." Yet, by the time she graduated, it had become evident that she was too emotionally upset to adjust to anything, and that she needed many interviews and much encouragement if she were ever to become self-reliant. While she attempted a succession of jobs and failed at each of them Sarah came frequently for advice, an object of concern to the entire staff. She floundered about for more than a year, until at last she was persuaded to take a course in ediphone operating. At once, miraculously, her troubles disappeared. Skilled training had been what she needed. As soon as she had finished, she obtained a job and, like the princess in the fairy tale, has "lived happily ever after."

Most of the boys and girls who come to the clinic have to be carefully tested and studied to disclose their capabilities. They have to be led to become curious about different kinds of jobs, and different courses of study. Sometimes it takes many visits and months of effort, before light dawns ahead. Even those who are headed straight in the beginning often need encouragement to finish their education before plunging into wage earning.

Though the boy who is choosing a vocation without self-knowledge is led to think of other occupations, the one who knows what he wants to do, and is able to do it, is helped in every way to forge ahead. For him, scholarships are sought, part time jobs found if he must pay as he learns. Every encouragement is given to ambition.

Thus although vocational guidance is but a part of the psychological work at the Community Health Center, it is becoming more and more important. These underprivileged children must have help in choosing their vocations. Then, headed right, instead of floundering helplessly in an occupational fog, each will develop to his own fullest capacity and become a busy, useful citizen.

A Voice in Management

By IRENE E. MURPHY

The Council of Social Agencies, Metropolitan Detroit

A BIG copper coffee vat presented by the clients of a Detroit social agency to the board saved the agency's program and initiated an experiment in client-participation in management that is revealing new values alike to supporters and consumers of a social service.

Curiously enough this experiment in client-participation occurred during the same year that the phrase "a voice in management" became associated with industrial strife in Detroit.

In the winter of 1936-37, the board of directors of Bay Court Home, a summer camp for mothers and children, formed a committee of management equally representative of board and clients. This move was not the result of democratic theories, nor of client demands for a share in management. Rather it developed as the only way in which the agency could continue to function satisfactorily.

For several years Bay Court had been finding its financial problem increasingly difficult. In the summer of 1937, a shutdown of the home was threatened unless means could be found to recruit mothers and to finance a deficit of about 25 percent of actual costs. No social agency in Detroit would attempt to assume responsibility for these problems. There was only one group that seemed able and willing to do so—the client group itself. And that is exactly what happened, although the whole story is not so simple as the happy outcome indicates.

Prior to 1932, the home participated in the Detroit Community Fund, receiving a budget sufficient to give free summer vacations of two weeks at a lakeside camp to some 600 mothers and their children referred by social agencies. But after that vacations could no longer be given free by a community whose philanthropic funds had been impounded by closed banks and whose private resources were tucked deeper into the sock.

The directors of Bay Court offered its facilities to one social agency after another for exclusive use, but the Department of Public Welfare was the only one in a position to accept. The department, then financed largely by FERA funds, provided about 98 percent of the city's relief for dependent families.

After a close comparison of costs the department found that by pooling a per capita share of the relief checks of families with members eligible for the home, by adroit budgeting, by the use of surplus food commodities and of staff drawn from work relief rolls, it could meet the operating deficit of the home and give a needed vacation to mothers and children at no additional cost to the sensitive taxpayer. As a plan it seemed perfect, the only possible catch being that, for it to work, the home had to be filled to capacity during the entire season. How big that catch was became apparent during the ensuing three years when case workers, pressed by high case loads and changing clientele, simply had to keep the camp at maximum capacity. Most of the families to whom the plan was proposed ac-

cepted it eagerly, though it meant splitting the relief allowances between the men and grown-up children who stayed at home and the mother and young children who went to camp. However, there was an irreducible minority who changed their minds at the last minute or who waited till they got to camp and then decided that they preferred the city and their regular relief allowances. Thus attendance frequently fell below capacity, the per capita cost went up, and the whole plan veered off center.

AT the end of the 1936 summer, the welfare department decided that the trial had not been successful, that given other pressing problems its workers could not undertake to recruit enough "guests" for the camp to guarantee a fixed total income from that source.

This was the problem faced by the board of directors of Bay Court in the winter of 1937. If the biggest family agency in the city, with its large staff of trained social workers, could not keep the home at capacity with fees that were equivalent only to prevailing relief budgets, how could the camp operate?

But during the two preceding years something had been happening among the mothers domiciled together for a few weeks each summer. Their only bond, that they all were suddenly poorer than they ever had been before, these mothers found strength in one another, an experience that gave them something more important than sunshine, milk and rest. Recognizing it they formed an organization, the Bay Court Mothers' Club. At first, they held occasional meetings during the winter, with the director of the home invited to lead them in the childish games, marches and songs that they had enjoyed during the summer.

But the director, although not a professional group worker, had learned how leadership could be handed over to a group, and gradually she became an appreciative guest instead of the symbol of authority.

In its second year, the Mothers' Club gained solidarity and community spirit. One of its first ventures was a plan to do something to express appreciation to Bay Court Home, which had brought them together. Month by month, the women saved pennies, dimes and nickels until at the end of the year, they had $60. With this they bought a hotel-size coffee vat to present to the home as a gift from themselves, the consumers of the service it offered.

This gift came as a shock to the board of directors. For the Bay Court mothers to "reune" during the winter to play their little games and to put on a Christmas party was fine—carried a spirit of appreciation throughout the year. But how could these mothers afford to make a gift which clearly was in the luxury class and which might better have come from the board members?

Happily the mothers had some good interpreters on the board—women who were sensitive to what had been happening, who had seen how the mothers were creating values important to themselves, how they were developing a sense of personal worth along with their practical knowledge and native skill in coping with their problems. So the board, thoughtful now, accepted the gift in the spirit of the givers.

In the winter of 1936-37, the members of the Mothers' Club were called together by the board of directors. A social worker described the dilemma, and proposed a plan:

> Heretofore you have gone to Bay Court either as a free guest or by pooling a part of your family relief check. Neither arrangement can continue. Unless you yourselves can share in the maintenance and management Bay Court cannot reopen this summer.
>
> Do you believe that a sufficient number of mothers to keep Bay Court full would want to go there enough to pay a daily rate of 25 cents per person? The actual cost is about 90 cents—but bequests and other income will pay the difference. The 25 cent rate is low enough, it is believed, to permit families with incomes from relief agencies or from part time employment to pay for their own vacations if they choose to do so. We all have incomes of different amounts and from different sources . . . but it is our income to manage and within which to make our own choices.
>
> This plan cannot be carried out without your help. If it seems reasonable to you the Bay Court Mothers' Club will be asked to join with the board of directors to do two things: to help recruit mothers from low income families who need Bay Court; to help collect the camp fees in advance. No social agency will collect or pay the fees.

The mothers sat solemnly, then slowly began to debate the issue. After several meetings they came to a decision. The fee plan was sound and fair, meeting a real need of families in their income group. They would help recruit mothers if their club could have a certain quota for its own membership; they would collect the money from each other and from the new families as well. They would have to be very careful though, because some husbands were more responsible about money than others, but they would find out all that beforehand. Some mothers would appreciate Bay Court more than others, but that too could be judged in advance. And what about the children of these new mothers? They would be the companions and playfellows of the original Bay Court children, so careful scrutiny of manners and morals would be necessary.

Thus group controls began working and the group began to define itself, to select its members and to shape its program and its standards.

THE management committee met first in April 1937. It included three mothers, wives of auto workers who had been in the famous sitdown; three board members, wives of men affiliated with management of Detroit's auto industry; three social workers. Officers were elected; the chairman a board member, the secretary a client. Both were good at their jobs. The group met frequently to plan methods of recruiting, to set up admission policies, to discuss test cases involving factors of income, health, manners and morals. A collection system was established, a simple accounting system set up, a bank account opened. Thus began joint management.

The summer of 1938 was the second of this collaboration. The mothers who were at Bay Court Home were there because they thought it gave them full value for their money. Fees were paid in advance and the camp run on a pay-as-you-go basis. The job of the director became easier as the mothers assumed their cooperative duties. In the spring a volunteer group went out to camp and cleaned it from top to bottom. The mothers raised money to have the boys' quarters redecorated, and at the end of the summer again made a gift to the home. The season closed without a deficit.

A board member, queried as to possible conflict between board and club deriving from the sense of affectionate possession which both groups feel for Bay Court, replied with words that are the keynote to the success of the enterprise: "We aren't two different groups. We are part of one group. We are indispensable partners in the management of a social program that has been 'consumer-tested.' "

Chicago's Mrs. Bowen

By HELEN CODY BAKER

"WHOM are you going to hit in your speech?" somebody asked Mrs. Bowen, just before her eightieth birthday party.

"Nobody," she twinkled. "I'm just going to make a nice, peaceful little speech. I'm not going to hit anybody."

"But you won't promise never to hit anyone again?" I queried, when she told me about it.

"No. No indeed!" was her brisk reply. "But not, of course, on my birthday."

I felt a lot better; for here in Chicago we're in hearty agreement with the Halsted Street neighbor who recently remarked to Charlotte Carr that it would be "a terrible thing for Hull-House if Mrs. Bowen should ever decide to settle down." It would be a terrible thing for Chicago, too—but we see no immediate signs of it.

When one of the gentlemen who wants to be our next mayor consulted her last month about his candidacy, she challenged him to do something about the garbage in our alleys.

The daughter who gave her an adding machine last Christmas came in shortly after the holidays to find her adding up a column of figures with a pencil.

"What *are* you doing?" asked Mrs. Blair.

"I've just been using my new adding machine," said Mrs. Bowen.

"Yes, but what are you doing now?"

"Checking up to see if it's right."

EVERY MORNING, PROMPTLY AT TEN, SHE appears at Hull-House where, for three hours, she carries on her many duties as president and treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Home for lunch at one. Business responsibilities—she manages her own estate—claim two hours of the early afternoon. After that, till dinner time, she is at home to her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and many friends. A working-day that might exhaust a younger woman. But Mrs. Bowen—well, there she sits. Look at the lady.

When I called on her to get this story, I had two things in mind. First, I wanted to find out how she got that way. What started her on her long career of "sharing and caring" with and for Chicago? She told me that her first "interest in life" began at sixteen, when she took a class of "very bad boys" in Sunday School. She told them they must be quiet, and they weren't quiet. She told them that if they weren't quiet they would have to leave. They laughed. She dragged the loudest laugher down the aisle and forcibly ejected him from the front door, achieving an immediate popularity. Before many Sundays a hundred boys were enrolled in that class.

Moffett Studio

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen

And then, she said, it "seemed silly to have them only on Sundays." So she opened the basement billiard room of her father's house on weekday evenings. When young men came to call on her she took them down to play with her boys. We believe that this was the first boys' club in the city of Chicago.

She called on their families, and saw "how awfully they lived. . . . It just seemed to me I couldn't stand it."

So for sixty-four years she hasn't been standing it. She's been doing something about it. Working for better laws; for fairer labor standards; for women's rights; for decent housing; for clean government; and most of all for children. The Juvenile Protective Association has been her first interest, with Hull-House and the Woman's City Club very close to the front and so many other loyalties crowding in behind them that someone has said her "fingerprints are on the cornerstone of every important organization in Chicago."

One of the boys from that Sunday School class turned up at her birthday party in the Palmer House on February 27. Two more read about it in the newspapers and wrote her beautiful letters.

THE OTHER THING I WANTED TO ASK about was this: She said once that it had been easy to be herself in Chicago "because she had always been free." I wanted to know what had made her free. We thought about it together while we sat there quietly and she looked back across the years:

"In the first place, there was my husband. First he was a banker, and then vice-president of the American Surety Company of New York. Nothing I did, no matter how unpopular it might be, would hurt his business. I remember a lawyer's wife who told me she couldn't do something that we knew was right because it would offend her husband's clients. . . . If a man is in politics his wife has to be careful. I never had to be careful. . . .

"BUT IT WAS MORE THAN THAT. HE WAS proud and sympathetic about everything I did. When we opened the first boys' club at Hull-House the first guests found him sweeping off the sidewalk. . . . Oh, sometimes he looked a little anxious. I remember making a speech about the English suffragettes. I did admire them so much, and I said so. Then I caught his eye, and I knew he was thinking 'What *is* Louise going to say next?' But he never interfered with me, and neither did my children."

"Money gives you freedom, too," I suggested.

"Yes, it does. People don't snub you if you have money. It's a horrid thing because it has nothing in the world to do with right and wrong, but it makes them more respectful. It helped to make me free."

"And your personal courage?" I well knew that she had it.

"Well, really, you know," said Mrs. Bowen, "I'm very shy. Yes, you can say so if you want to, though everyone will laugh. But it's true. I dread meeting strangers. Only when you see something that ought to be done you have to do it, don't you or at least try? Or you just can't stand it."

But most of all, I think, she has been free to be herself with us because she is one of us. Daughter of Chicago, no one doubts her loyalty to her city. Mother of Chicago, who can doubt that she knows what is good for us? Few of Chicago's sons and daughters, few Chicago mothers, have lived through so much and remember so much. In spite of that, or because of it, she believes in us. With all our faults she loves us still.

As her own daughter said at her birthday party, "We all know that Chicago is her family, and that she is Chicago."

Mrs. Bowen's Chicago

"With all its faults, I love it still"

I HAVE always loved Chicago in spite of all its faults. Its motto, "I Will," has brought it many beautiful things. We have had many expositions, but I wish I could see one where the whole city or a part of it would be the exposition itself, with clean streets lined with shade trees, with boulevards and parks, clean alleys and fine tenements covered with ivy, with small homes and open places where children could play, with churches of every faith, with modern schools, no slums, and above all, good government.

I would like to see all the old buildings erected after the Fire razed to the ground, and in their places tenements and small homes. It is pathetic to see how much people love their homes and how hard they try to beautify them. It has been interesting of late in the Hull-House neighborhood to see how concerned they are even about their garbage cans, how proud they are of the new ones which now adorn their sidewalks. They all are most anxious for trees in front of their places, and many an Italian has asked Hull-House if he might have a tree planted so that he could eat his meals beneath it.

In the old days, when one of us was aroused to the existence of a wrong we took down our bonnets, tied the strings under our chins, harnessed the horse and buggy, put in the hitching strap with a weight on the end and drove to the place where we needed to do battle. When we were attacked by forces of evil we rallied our ranks and assembled at the mayor's office. It took courage to face the ward boss or to cross swords with the wealthy and powerful crook; but we had convictions, although not much other ammunition.

OUR MANNER OF GETTING WHAT WE wanted in those days was much more spectacular and speedier than at the present. I remember once when inferior coal was furnished the poor. It came in big pieces of slate which were too big for the stove and would not burn anyway. We went in a crowd to the mayor's office to protest. I was the spokesman. At the crucial moment one of the probation officers—I never knew whether it was intentional or otherwise—dropped on the floor a large piece of slate such as had been sent to the poor. It just missed the mayor's toes and made a tremendous noise. Everyone came running from the other rooms and the corridors. The mayor was so angry that he seized the telephone, blew up the coal companies and ordered better coal.

Four organizations with which Mrs. Bowen has grown up, Hull-House, the United Charities, the Juvenile Protective Association, the Woman's City Club, sponsored her eightieth birthday party. Greeted by 700 friends and introduced by Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, as Citizen No. 1, Mrs. Bowen responded with a buoyancy that colors even these brief excerpts from her happily informal address.

Another time, when we needed a juvenile court, we persuaded the heads of most of the business firms in the Loop to call on the president of the Board of County Commissioners every morning to urge such a building, and we got it.

The city garbage at that time was dumped in the southern part of the city, where the odors from it were almost unbearable. Mary McDowell, with members of the Woman's City Club, invited the aldermen to go and see it and called for them in omnibuses. Arriving at the garbage dumps, Miss McDowell asked the men to follow the women—which they did right out into the garbage until it rose over their shoe tops. The aldermen were so disgusted that then and there they promised an incinerator which shortly afterward was erected.

I HAVE LIVED THROUGH THE ESTABLISHment in Chicago of a large number of social and philanthropic agencies, many of which have survived. My first organization was the so-called kitchen garden association, started by Miss Ryerson, Edward Ryerson's aunt, and myself. It taught children how to make beds, wait on table and cook. It was afterwards taken over by the public school system.

I was a member of what I think was the first board of the School of Social Service Administration, but instead of taking the courses which I needed I was lecturing to the students on the juvenile court!

I am proud to have been present at the founders' meeting of the Visiting Nurses Association at the house of Mrs. Lyon on Michigan Avenue. This association has brought much comfort and healing to thousands of the sick and dying. Later I was in charge of its school nurses and ran up and down inside and outside back stairways and passed through sweat shops, ugly tenements and unlighted halls to visit with a nurse the people under her care.

I was not in at the birth of the juvenile court, but became interested in it when it was a young baby. We had the probation officers at Hull-House every week to talk to them about their duties. I do not think any of us knew what a probation officer should be or do except to use his or her common sense. There was no literature on the subject. The great object was to help the children brought into the court. At that time when some plan did not work well, we promptly consigned it to what we called the mortuary chapel, and started in on a new one.

I sat once or twice a week beside the judge in the crowded juvenile court and did my best to think what to say when he asked my advice in regard to some poor little child brought before him. Even yet I want to weep when I remember the first little girl, about twelve years old, whom I saw there. She was wrapped in a shawl and out from it I saw what I thought was the head of her doll. It proved to be her baby. She did not know the name of its father.

IT HAS BEEN A LONG STRUGGLE IN THIS growing city to get enough money to run all our charities and philanthropic agencies, but we have to keep on working and struggling, never thinking of defeat. We must learn new methods of raising money, new ways of conducting institutions. We must have hope, courage, perseverance—even humor. . . .

I do not want you to consider me just an old person reviewing a life intended to be well spent. I want to urge you with all my strength to throw off indifference, to make up your mind that you can do —and to do it. Never mind whether your own party or another is in power. This is your government. You have elected its officials. You must assume responsibility for your city, and your nation, and especially for keeping our country a democracy. Sometimes I feel startled at the ideas expressed by some of the younger generation. But I remind myself that their approach to the subject is different from mine and that possibly we are both trying for the same thing.

We all want honesty and integrity in business, but we also want it in government. We feel sorry for the poor, but God and the government expect us to show our sorrow in some effective way. We want peace all over the world, but we want peace with honor. We want to be happy and prosperous, but we all know that, as someone said, "We must care enough and share enough if we would have enough."

THE COUNTY WORKER'S JOB

Swinging the Depression

With the Killer-Dillers, Hot-Shots, and Alligators

By JOSEPHINE STRODE

THERE'S a "Hot Club" of young people in our county, and we social workers are learning to "swing it." As they say, we're in the groove with the killer-dillers, hot-shots, and alligators at every jam session and jitterbug jamboree! Yes siree! We've trimmed the long hairs from our case work methods and gone modern! In plain English, for those who have a BS (before swing) social work education, we are streamlining our thinking and our techniques to keep up with the young folks.

It was a crumpled piece of paper, dropped by Ernie Padgett, which started it all. As far as young people were concerned, we had been worrying along in a kind of primordial haze of good intentions and case work compunctions. We had the habit of excusing ourselves; we were busy enough administering benefits under the Social Security Act to little children, the crippled, the blind, and the aged. Anyway the young folks seemed to expect nothing from us, in fact they rather seemed to avoid us, slipping out the back door as we came in the front.

The piece of paper Ernie dropped, and neglected to retrieve, opened up a new world to us social workers, filling to overflowing some of the wide open spaces in our thinking, and causing us painful professional qualms.

It happened the morning Ernie came into the relief office to get the surplus commodities for his mother. We talked a little as he waited for his bundle. He said he sure wished he could get a job, a real job; NYA work was all right, he guessed, but it wasn't real work, and he couldn't seem to take any interest in it; jobs sure were scarce, especially in small towns, and even farmers didn't want a fellow any more. For my part, I contributed the cracked-phonograph-record kind of counsel we turn on for the young, trite admonitions about patience, perseverance, ambition, starting at the bottom, working hard, and if at first you don't succeed, try, try again. The arrival of Ernie's package terminated our dialogue—to our mutual relief. There had been no real conversation, no social interchange; realistically we were poles apart.

Yet I was more than vaguely disturbed; clearly we were failing to meet the challenge of youth's need for guidance and leadership. Bewildered and confused by my own inadequacy, I absent-mindedly smoothed the piece of paper Ernie had dropped. Then I read:

KING CONGO AND HIS CATS AT MACLENNEY CORNERS
MEET HIS MAJESTY AT SATURDAY'S JAM SESSION

Out of the world you'll go, jitterbugs and alligators, when that killer-diller King Congo and his Rhythm Cats get into the groove and go to town. Are you hep? His Majesty plays it solid, jive, and schmaltz. Even tin ears ride his hot-licks when he barrel-houses. Long-underwears forget their long-hairs when the King tips his ride-men behind the skins to get the clambake moving with his riffs.

Stop being an ickie, a turkey, a noodler. Pick a cute number, truck to Maclenney Corners and lose that beat feeling!

What was this? Where was I? Yes, this was my desk so it must be I, and there was Mamie Lou at her desk! I turned back to the bit of paper; I read it again, and then again. I called to Mamie Lou. "It's swing talk," she giggled, "about the dance Saturday night," and when I asked her to translate it all for me, she said: "Jeepers creepers, don't social workers know anything about swing? Don't they ever go scooter-poopin'?"

Later that morning we gathered at a staff meeting to talk it all over. Our preoccupation with the problems of the very old and the children had been complete; we had not realized how great was our unawareness of young people, how far we had drifted away from them and they from us.

We had read about Youth with a capital Y, about their unemployment, their restlessness, their delinquency, their drinking, their gambling, their delayed marriages, and their submergence in the unreal world of the movies, the radio, and the pulp magazines. We had not realized, however, the extent of their escape from reality into a dream world, where even the language was unique. Laughter died in our throats as we considered the serious implications to the rising generation in our community of this withdrawal from the actualities of life.

WE decided to delay no longer, but to accept the challenge of Youth, and to tackle the problems of young people in our own county with a view to doing something constructive for them. To start, we set ourselves three tasks: to study the whole situation with regard to young people; to review our own local situation; to attend that jam session of King Congo and His Cats Saturday night and bring our BS (before swing) education up to date.

We went after the facts about young people and found that there are twenty million of them in the United States; one sixth of our population, according to the 1930 Census, is between sixteen and twenty-four years of age. The American Youth Commission tells us that of the ten million youth who reached employable age during the five-year period from 1929 to 1934, five million were still unemployed in 1935. As to the number of young folks now unemployed no one really knows.

A rural expert tells us that by 1940—and that's only next year—there will be a million more young people in the rural districts than the million or more who we know were dammed up on the farms in 1930. This does not count the 900,000 or more rural youth who, according to the indication of present trends, will have migrated to cities and towns during the decade.

Exhaustion of timber and minerals, decline of soil fertility, erosion, regulation and quotas, as well as technological developments, have reduced the traditional opportunities on the farms, and the great majority of rural youth have not had the opportunity for education and industrial training to fit them for other occupations. According to studies made by experts, 75 percent of all youth do not

receive anything which could be called guidance, and yet, admittedly, there never was a time in history when they needed intelligent guidance more than they do right now.

The social problems of youth are largely the outgrowth of lack of economic and educational opportunities. One large problem which right now looms with threatening consequences is the use of leisure time. What are the millions of unemployed and out-of-school youth doing with their waking time—say sixteen hours a day, 112 hours a week for each one of them? We could find no study which gave us even a ray of light on the mystery. Nor could we find that anyone has presented a plan for constructive use of these hours, the potential value of which is being lost forever to our needy civilization.

The National Youth Administration, in its June 1938 report, states that there is an appropriation of $75 million to care for a possible 600,000 young persons for the year ending June 30, 1939. Of this number 326,644 are needy students, leaving 273,356 youth from relief families to receive part time employment at an average monthly earning of about $14.71 a month (NYA figure for May 1937). The U. S. Employment Service registered in the one and a half years to January 1936, 1,883,000 young people under twenty-one years of age, and found jobs for 831,000 of them—the lowest placement rate for any group aided by the service.

We are prone to think, or rather give it as an excuse for not thinking, that the government is "taking care" of "needy" people, yet these federal services for young people, including the CCC, which offers many boys the temporary opportunity for healthy activity, help not more than probably one fifth of the total of our unemployed youth.

The larger and more important labor unions are not admitting apprentices, and there seems little indication this bar will be lowered in the near future. Some unions, admitting apprentices, charge fees which prove virtual bars; others have fixed the entrance age for apprentices at twenty-one years.

YOUTH must be turned from the mirage of civil service as an opportunity for one and all. When as many as 200,000 file for a single clerical examination, it would seem that the very heavens must open to strike us in the name of Guidance for Youth. We can't all work for the government and continue to be the democracy we prize. One saving thought is that our youth are seeking security, the security of a job, and are not motivated by a desire to increase the reach of the long arm of government.

In our local situation, what did we find? I must admit that we did more talking about what we do not have than about what we have. We do not have educational facilities to teach new industrial and other occupational skills. Our highschool teaches the traditional academic subjects, year in and year out, and aside from one venture with an anemic commercial course, nothing else. Yet we need in our community carpenters, electric repair men, garage mechanics, a veterinarian, bakers, milliners, landscape gardeners, nursery men, an optician, dressmakers, confectioners. You can't get homemade cake or cookies on our Main Street, except three or four times a year when some church society has a food sale; if your radio or refrigerator needs repair you must wait for an electrician from the nearest city. Our automobile accessory shop recently hired a salesman from a city sixty miles away, when we knew of at least seven young men who could have filled the job satisfactorily if they had been given a six-months course in merchandising and salesmanship. Housewives who want new shrubbery or plants for their lawns or gardens write to mail order concerns, or travel miles to neighboring counties to get what they want.

For the first time we were doing some real thinking about our local employment situation, and we realized that a thoroughgoing study should be made of the opportunities for our youth, the training needed to fit them for these opportunities, as well as of the aptitudes, potentialities, desires, and ambitions which are the contribution of the young people themselves.

TO date there has been little attempt to relate school experiences to the life situations which rural youth face today. This also is true, apparently, of schools in metropolitan centers, where greater school funds permit of wider curricula, for Homer P. Rainey of the American Youth Commission tells us that society's efforts to bridge the gap between school and employment for students are not successful, the wasted years extending from two to five.

And for the leisure time of our unemployed youth, what did we have? We have nothing in our county in the way of organized community recreation for any of our young people, and the consequence is that they seek artificial and commercial amusements at nearby towns. The unemployed youth seek the same, regardless of whether they can afford it, or take to the open road, with their thumbs as their passports.

The churches, the Grange, and the Farm Bureau are falling short of enlisting participation of the mass of rural youth. Prof. Paul H. Douglas pointed out some years ago that such agencies as the YMCA, the YWCA, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and some church organizations do little for rural young people; his conclusion was that what is needed is a special leisure time program for rural boys and girls, rather than the extension of the work of these agencies, which neither traditionally nor practically are geared to fit the rural scene. Also, we know that, proportionately, few of the children from rural families ever get to highschool, or benefit from 4-H club activities.

In our county we found that we had assets in the persons of our highschool principal and three of the teachers, who all were anxious to do something constructive for our young people. We promptly invited them to meet with us. They brought along what books they had on guidance for youth. Careers, Opportunity, Vocational Hygiene, and Guiding Our Children were some of the titles. We read from several of them. They were as far removed from the realities of the life situations of our young people as fairy stories. Is it sense to tell a young man who has never tried himself in a job and who has been looking for work—any kind of work— for two years, that he must analyze his aptitudes and interests (which he can't do anyhow without professional help), that he must only take a job which he is sure he will like, which promises steady employment at a living wage, and which offers opportunity to win promotion? Of what help to a young man or woman today is a volume of success stories of the hardy individualists of our pioneer days? Life situations are different today; we no longer can truthfully tell youth that "if you put into your job enough energy you need not worry about the results," that early to bed and early to rise will make you wealthy, or that if you study hard, wash clean, and keep your shoes

shined, you will "get there." These and other such formulae have a hollow sound, for we hear the echo as reality laughs.

Young people today want to chew on the red meat of reality; they want a vital job of real work, not made work, whether it be slicing meat, laying rails, selling cheese, or polishing doorknobs. They want the chance to try themselves, to feel their occupational muscles, to use their powers on legitimate, needed tasks.

This is the way our talk ran on at our second meeting. It is remarkable how much clearer thinking becomes and how new ideas pop out when you sit down in a group and, laying aside your cloak of mental conditioning, attack a problem directly and four-square. And we did not spare ourselves. Did we really know what our young people wanted? Had we talked to them, individually or in a group? After all each one of our unemployed youth was a distinct individual. Did we know all the characteristics, the potentialities, the aspirations, the background, the record of each one? We did not. Had we talked to any of their parents about them in a constructive fashion? We had not. Did we even know how many unemployed youth, between sixteen and twenty-four years of age, we had in our county? We did not. In fact the more questions we asked ourselves the more we showed ourselves up. We had very little to be proud of as far as our young people were concerned.

WE were on the spot; there could be no turning back now. For the next meeting we decided to bring in some of the parents and a few of the youths themselves. And, if we were going to tackle the problems of jobs for our boys and girls, we must invite some of the business men, like Mr. Simmons of the lumber company, and Mr. Harkness of the electric light plant, and representatives of organizations such as the school board, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the American Legion, the Woman's Club, the churches, our Consumers' Cooperative and the law in the person of the county judge, or the county sheriff.

We are making progress. We no longer gaze vacuously at unemployment statistics, nor shake our heads over the problems of Youth with a capital Y. We now have a Youth Council in our county and we are going to do things for our 124 unemployed out-of-school young people between sixteen and twenty-four years of age. We have plans, also, for community recreation facilities for all our youth. Each unemployed youth is now registered at the office of the Youth Council, and we have a committee at work on a canvass of job possibilities—where they are, what they are, where others might be if our youth had special training, and where they are not but might be and why. With the report of this committee, we feel sure we can win the support of the school board in the interest of industrial and trade courses in our highschool. This will take funds, of course, but the prospects are good for the passage of the Thomas-Larabee Bill now in Congress. This bill would appropriate $899,705,000 for the next six years to bring equality of educational opportunity to the children and young people in all the states by means of grants-in-aid for the improvement of public elementary and secondary schools, for adult education, for rural library service, and for a wide range cooperative educational research and demonstration.

In our county we are attacking ourselves on our own frontier; people talk about the passing of American frontiers, and the end of challenging pioneer days. By taking our heads out of the clouds of economic theories and generalizations, and facing our own situation, we have found that our frontier is right before us and that the enemy facing us is not the Red Indian but our own mental inertia. We still have resources in America, and the greatest are the vast unexplored areas of cooperative action. A new world of culture stands before us with an endless challenge to creative thinking and enterprise. The frontiers for our young people are new and uncharted, but the demands still are for courage, ingenuity, versatility, cooperation and service. We must help them evolve weapons of achievement and give them through intelligent guidance and leadership, confidence and assurance that together we can "Swing this Depression."

TO return to the education of our social workers, with their BS training, we went to that jam session, the jitterbug jag, on Saturday night. We were fearful that we might run into some erotic or neurotic manifestations, but it was all quite the contrary. Speed, dash, and good humor were everywhere apparent. The dancing was swift and strenuous. It was as though the young people sought to shake off their troubles in a mad frenzy of physical exertion. A placard advertising songs gave us a clue to the escape from reality the young people sought:

TRY TUNE TONICS

Sing and swing yourself out of your depression; let swing solve your problems; let it fix your emotions and change your whole outlook on life; here's a melody for every mood. Are you wistful, are you worried, are you nervous, are you beat? Let Doc Swing prescribe a musical pill.

We could see nothing particularly harmful in the demonstration of swing at this jam session; it was merely an escape pill for youth from life situations which, given their lack of guidance and education, they were unable to face realistically or to deal with confidently. On the whole, we concluded swing is no more harmful, and probably a lot healthier, than youth's identification with the unreal world of the Hollywood stars and the ether waves. While we adults have been gazing starry-eyed at the alphabet constellation in Washington, detached from the realities of our own home towns and counties, the song writers and masters of swing have captured the minds and feet of our killer-dillers, hot-shots, and alligators for a good share of their waking hours.

We've got a long way to go to do the right thing by our young people, but on the basis of what noodling we've done, we'd make you hep that if you start a representative youth council in your county, with everybody pulling and planning to give your youth a square deal, you'll be in the groove. When your staff holds it's weekly hash sessions, play your facts on the nose, and whether you shag or peck, suzie-q or truck—or lay an egg—you'll be giving off the works with your young people, and together you can do better than "Swing the Depression," you can swing at it with a good left to the solar plexus and mow it down.

This is the seventh of a series of articles by Miss Strode on "the processes and problems of social work where the county is the unit of service and practice runs out over the back roads to the villages and remote farms." Coming next month: Tighten the Corner Where You Are.

Here in Washington . . . By Glen Leet

SOCIAL WORKERS LOSE SECURITY FIGHT: The House Ways and Means Committee will report unfavorably on the recommendation of the Social Security Board to extend coverage of the social insurances to employes of non-profit organizations. The committee's decision is based primarily on the stout opposition expressed by religious groups. Opponents of the amendment avowed their deep devotion to social security in principle, but they don't like it when they have to pay for it themselves. Individual Congressmen were inclined to favor the proposition, but were unwilling to take the heat involved in reporting out a measure to which there is such formidable opposition. The American Association of Social Workers, and a few other organizations, worked for this proposition, but most of the interested groups were sound asleep. A number of Congressmen report that although they were deluged with letters opposing coverage, they did not receive a single letter in support of extending it to non-profit organizations. Unless unusual support develops before Social Security amendments are taken up in the Senate, this proposition is dead for this year, and probably for a long time to come.

GLEN LEET

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: A poll of members of the House Ways and Means Committee has been taken by the *Washington News Letter on Social Legislation* on the proposal to put aid to dependent children on the same basis as aid to the aged by increasing federal participation from one third to one half. Returns show that this measure has strong support and will be reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee with little, if any, opposition. An earlier poll of state welfare directors showed that all of the forty-one replying also favored this proposition.

HOME RELIEF: A group of liberal Republicans are working independently on a bill for federal grants to states for "home relief." This is in essence an identical program under a different name. Both the Republican and Democratic groups have been working entirely independently, and with such great secrecy that they probably will not be aware of each other's existence or activities until they read this column.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CRISIS: The Social Security Act puts a limit of $49 million on congressional appropriations for grants to states for the administration of unemployment compensation. To provide for administrative expansion made necessary by the inclusion in some states of employers having one or more employes, and by the provisions contained in most state laws for merit rating systems, it is estimated that roughly $74 million will be needed for administrative grants in the fiscal year 1940. Unless Congress removes that $49 million limitation there will soon be a crisis in which states will be without adequate administrative funds. The Social Security Board probably will request that this limitation be raised to $80 million. As the 10 percent of the taxes levied under Title IX, which is retained by the federal government, amounts annually to more than $80 million, such an appropriation would place no additional burden on the federal treasury.

TO CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT: Should Senator Wagner's bill for a national health program be enacted, supplementary legislation would be necessary in practically every state desiring to take full advantage of the benefits offered. Forty-four state legislatures are meeting this year, but most of them will have adjourned before Congress takes final action on the Wagner bill. Thus state action would be long delayed since governors seem increasingly reluctant to call special sessions to consider matters of this kind. A committee of six, meeting recently in Washington, has worked out a plan which may overcome this difficulty in some states. This plan involves the enactment of anticipatory state enabling legislation, and the committee is now working furiously on illustrative bills. Precedent for this is found in the action of a number of states which enacted anticipatory unemployment compensation, old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children laws, early in 1935, although the federal Social Security Act was not passed until August of that year. With the encouragement of their national officers, a number of state labor and other interested groups will offer their cooperation to state officials in the formulation of such legislation. While federal agencies cannot openly advocate this program they will do nothing to discourage it. These state enabling bills will be expressed in broad, general terms. They will authorize the state administration to cooperate with the National Health Program. They will authorize the governor, or some specific state agency, to receive and expend funds made available to the state under the National Health Program, and will authorize the meeting of such conditions as are necessary to receive such funds. Generally, they will provide for a specific appropriation to match federal funds.

COORDINATING SUPPORT: A number of national organizations interested in Senator Wagner's health program are making plans for an informal conference to coordinate their activities in support of the bill. They are hoping to get Paul Kellogg, editor of *Survey Midmonthly*, to serve as chairman.

GENERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Some liberal Democratic Congressmen are working quietly on a bill to provide grants to states for "general public assistance." This is defined as money payments to needy individuals who are not eligible for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, or aid to the blind, and for whom employment on public work projects is not suitable or available. This program would be administered by the Social Security Board, and would have the effect of putting the whole public assistance program on a non-categorical basis. In the states the program would be administered by welfare departments operating under approved merit systems. There would be variable federal grants ranging from half to two thirds of assistance payments. The appropriation authorized would amount to $250 million. Although this program would not have any direct relationship with WPA, it is considered likely that with such a backlog, WPA could concentrate on the most worthwhile type of projects. The Congressmen backing this measure know that most non-political administrative officials secretly favor such a program, and the Congressmen are planning to bring this out through cross-examinations before the Ways and Means Committee.

HEALTH - SECURITY - CHILD WELFARE MERGER: Under the Reorganization bill the President cannot create a new federal welfare department, but he can transfer to the Social Security Board the U. S. Public Health Service from the Treasury Department and the Children's Bureau from the Department of Labor.

The Common Welfare

The La Follette Committee Reports

THE report, "Strikebreaking Services," submitted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education which for months has been making its notable study of violations of free speech and rights of labor, presents the findings of the committee as to "commercialized services offered to employers in time of strike," and its recommendations for legislation dealing with the evils it has uncovered.

Signed by the two members of the subcommittee, Senators Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, the 200-page report summarizes the voluminous evidence on which the committee bases its findings. As to the commercial aspects of "the business of furnishing strike services," the committee finds that many detective agencies supply and supervise "strikebreakers, strikeguards, and propagandists, missionaries or street operators"; that "the profits made by detective agencies from strikebreaking are enormous, ranging from 25 to 100 percent"; and that these profits are increased by the willingness of employers in time of strike to turn over "vast sums . . . to leaders of the strikebreaking class without question or investigation." The committee finds that strike services are offered not for protecting property and maintaining operations, "but rather for the purpose of destroying unions and the processes of collective bargaining."

The committee holds that there is need for both state and federal legislation to cope with the evil of commercialized strikebreaking. It has little faith in elaborate schemes for licensing and regulating strikebreaking agencies or their operatives. Holding that "the employer is the key to the strikebreaking problem," the committee favors legislation forbidding the employer "to engage agencies or individuals who will indulge in the customary practices that have made the strikebreaking business notorious." A bill embodying these recommendations was introduced in the Senate on March 28.

For Workers on the Railroads

THE first report of operations under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act has been made public by the Railroad Retirement Board, which also administers the retirement scheme for railway employes under the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937. Here is an industry-wide scheme of old age annuities, pensions, and unemployment compensation which constitutes a unique undertaking in today's vast American experiment with social insurance.

A total of 962 employers have been held to come under the retirement acts. As of January 31, 1939, more than $7,800,000 a month was being paid to 125,113 annuitants and pensioners on the rolls of the Railroad Retirement Board. Total benefit payments amounting to more than $148 million had been made up to that date. Tax collections for the Railroad Retirement system exceed benefit payments and administrative costs, according to the report.

The federal system of unemployment insurance for the railway industry, created by the measure signed by President Roosevelt in June 1938, removes railroad employes from the coverage of Title IX of the Social Security Act. The system is financed by contributions collected by the board from employers, at the rate of 3 percent of wages, excluding any amount in excess of $300 per month payable to any employe. Benefits, which will not be payable until July 1 of this year, will be based upon the employe's total earnings in covered employment for the calendar year.

Many industrial leaders, studying the development of the unemployment insurance scheme for railway workers, see in the plan a possible solution for some of the problems of other large scale enterprises, now trying to conform to the requirements of a score or more of state unemployment insurance measures.

American Way

MAYOR LA GUARDIA of New York City has devised and put into operation a new technique which may prove useful to other communities. This is embodied in an announcement which is clearly aimed at preventing any repetition of the use of brown-shirted Storm Troop guards, 3000 of whom were conspicuous at the German-American Bund mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on February 20. The statement, however, does not mention the Bund or any other specific organization.

The order is addressed to the heads of five city departments—fire, police, licenses, health, housing and buildings—directing them to warn building owners of their strict responsibility for the safety of the public. Owners will be required, the mayor states, in permitting public meetings on their property, to furnish all ushers needed, and "under no circumstances are lessees to be permitted to use their own guards or other persons for the ostensible purpose of preserving order." Only duly licensed special police may be used for this purpose, and, the mayor adds, their uniforms must be approved by Police Commissioner Valentine. The mayor states that "special rules will be promulgated affecting recognized fraternal, veteran and religious organizations."

Here is a formula which, without infringing the rights of assembly and free speech, or marring the legitimate pleasure of Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, war veterans, Shriners, Knights of Columbus and so on in donning special regalia for their gatherings, nevertheless protects communities from the affront to American traditions and the danger to public peace inherent in having meetings "policed" by private guards in red, brown, or black shirts.

North of Washington

RECENT studies of Negro conditions in two middle-Atlantic states, New York and New Jersey, have brought to light the existence of inequalities which place almost insurmountable barriers in every Negro's path. In New York the legislative commission on the condition of the urban Negro population, with findings based on public hearings and field surveys, reported flagrant discrimination to be operating against the state's 500,000 colored people in the fields of employment, housing, education, recreation

and hospitalization. Not content with passive statement, the commission has sponsored the introduction of fourteen bills in the legislature devised to eliminate discrimination in labor unions, local government agencies, public utilities employment, public housing, civil service. Denial of tax exemption has been recommended for those non-profit organizations which withhold their facilities from Negroes.

In New Jersey the state commission to study economic, cultural, health and living conditions among the urban Negro population found that major inequalities in opportunities for employment and education face the state's 200,000 Negroes. It also revealed discrimination in civil service employment, WPA work, and in non-competitive state, county and municipal employment.

Parole Conference

THE National Parole Conference, meeting in Washington this month at the instigation of President Roosevelt, [see *Survey Midmonthly,* March 1939, page 88] holds opportunity for the clarification of much confused thinking. That such confusion is not a monopoly of the ordinary citizen is apparent from a glance at the heterogeneous nature of the country's parole systems. Federal, state, county, and institutional, they range from the very efficient—such as the federal system with only 6 percent violations—through the politically controlled, on to the flagrantly neglected, such, for example, as the state system with one clerk to keep track of 4000 released prisoners. Promise of the critically needed clarification of thought may be seen in the three goals set up for the conference: to bring out the facts concerning parole; to formulate desirable standards and procedures for its administration; to promote closer cooperation between federal and state governments in its operation. Preliminary steps to these objectives have included the appointment of three committees to work with the general committee in preparing for the consideration of the conference material on the declaration of principles; on standards and procedures for parole selection and release; on preparation for parole.

Medical Care for Miners

THE $6 million paid out annually by 122,000 bituminous coal miners in the Appalachian fields in "check-offs" for medical and hospital care and extra charges levied by physicians and hospitals, buys "deplorable" service, according to a report made by the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine. The study on which the report is based was financed by a fund for medical economics left by the late Edward A. Filene and administered by two trustees each from the Twentieth Century and the Good Will Funds.

The inquiry found "far too many patients on the doctors 'list'," not enough hospital beds and "exorbitantly high rates" for the support of both physicians and hospitals. Further, the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine reports, the mine physician under the present system has "distinctly divided responsibility" as between mine owner and patient.

The study does not place the blame for the situation on the physicians involved, the medical associations or the "check-off" system, but on "the type of control and the profits made by the coal operators and contractors out of medical expenditures." The survey clearly indicates that "if all the money now being diverted to non-medical uses and to exorbitant profits for a few contract doctors were to be used to pay the company physicians good salaries with reasonable prospects of advancement . . . and to supply good nursing assistance, equipment, and medicine, it would go a long way toward producing a service of an adequate character."

Something Can Be Done

FUTILITY drags at the imagination of most of us when we think of our capacity to alleviate the mass of human misery that is concentrated in the Spanish refugee camps on the French frontier. The misery is vast, the problem complicated. Fortunately "most of us" is not all of us, and there are hardy humanitarians among us who are not deterred by difficulties.

For example, the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, is at work in the refugee camps, the effectiveness of its well organized program limited only by the funds available for food, clothing and medical supplies. The children in the colonies that it maintained before the civilian exodus from Spain have been evacuated into various refugee camps, but still are the committee's responsibility. As a special project the committee has "adopted" the camp at Argeles-sur-Mere and is making a concentrated effort to carry succor to the 240,000 desperate and destitute human beings gathered there. The Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12 Street, Philadelphia, likewise is throwing resources of supplies and personnel into the refugee camps, cooperating closely with other agencies. And not to be overlooked is the American Red Cross whose contribution of funds and supplies to Spain now and in the past three war-torn years has not had the attention it deserves.

Still another appealing example of an instrumentality through which the individual can count, is the Foster Parents Plan for Children in Spain, 55 West 42 Street, New York. This responsibly-sponsored committee, on receipt of a pledge to "adopt," will remove a lost or orphaned child from a refugee camp and establish it in one of the five colonies set up near Biarritz. Nine dollars a month for a year will save a child from indescribable wretchedness and give it a chance to live and prosper.

Thus, while the mass misery of the refugee camps staggers imagination, the individual need not merely be shocked and sorry. He can do something about it. He can give money to support the efforts of those who are on the ground, who are doing what can be done to the limit of their funds.

Porter Lee

THE years of happy leisurely association with his family, his friends and his garden, which seemed to lie ahead for Porter Lee, in his impending retirement, [see *Survey Midmonthly,* December 1938, page 382] were not to be. He died on March 8 after a sudden recurrence of the illness against which he had struggled at intervals for three years. As the news went around from office to office, from friend to friend, a stillness seemed to follow. Something of warmth and mellow wisdom had gone out of life and no one, at that moment, could talk about it.

In the days that followed there were many eloquent and moving tributes to those gifts of mind and spirit that made Porter Lee a rare friend, an inspiring leader, an eminent teacher. But more poignant than words as an expression of personal loss and sorrow was that breath-catching stillness that came over all his friends and associates when they heard, "Porter Lee died last night."

The Social Front

Among the States

BRISTLING with rebuttals, New York State's commissioner of welfare, New York City's commissioner of welfare, and representatives of the New York State Charities Aid Association have leaped to the defense of the state's administration of relief, target of the verbal fire of one New York State Bureau of Governmental Research. The latter organization recently burst into headlines with the charge that relief costs in the state could be reduced 25 percent without any reduction in family relief grants. Says the bureau's report: "As to ineligibles on relief rolls . . . one group on home relief certified to the WPA was found on casual investigation to consist of ineligibles to the extent of 50.3 percent." The report estimates that the correction of such situations would save the state and local governments approximately $35 million annually. "Audits" of local relief practices by an outside agency are recommended, including home investigations of random cases.

The origin and nature of the New York Bureau of Governmental Research are not clear, but apparently it is an organization of private citizens concerned with government costs. Requests by newspapermen for information regarding its financial backing have been refused. Shocked by the bureau's charges, based admittedly on "casual investigation," the State Charities Aid Association requested the names of the towns in which the bureau's investigations were made and the methods employed, pointing out that conditions in some small, understaffed relief units were not typical of those throughout the state. No reply was forthcoming. Later, at the State Conference on Social Legislation, Abbett Pulliam, "coordinator" of the Bureau of Governmental Research, at first refused to divulge the bases of the bureau's conclusions except under oath in a legislative investigation, but later promised to present his data to the governor. Says the State Charities Aid Association's bulletin: "Even in those places where the efficiency of relief administration is admittedly lower than in New York State, the results of such outside investigations . . . have seldom returned the cost involved in making them." In New York State, public relief expenditures are audited by local, state and sometimes federal fiscal officers.

In response to the bureau's suggestion of the need of a legislative investigation and fired by its statement that the ratio of administrative costs were higher in New York than in any other state, two state legislators, with the paradoxical aim of bringing about more efficient administration of relief by cutting down administrative costs, already have introduced a bill calling for the creation of a joint legislative investigating committee. The committee would be empowered to hold private or public hearings, subpoena witnesses, compel the production of documentary evidence.

As his answer to the charges against the department which he heads, David C. Adie, state commissioner of social welfare launched a counter-attack at a regional meeting of the New York State Conference on Social Work, by denouncing Mr. Pulliam as one who could not present "a single fact to back up his statements." He would welcome an investigation, he said, because it would show the State Department of Social Welfare to be "as clean as any department in the country." A more specific defense was offered by William Hodson, New York City's commissioner of welfare, in a report to the mayor. Mr. Hodson pointed out that percentages are not a fair measure of administrative efficiency. The systematic elimination of ineligibles runs up the ratio of operative costs but pays for itself many times over in savings in relief costs. As evidence he stated that 54 percent of the persons who apply for relief in New York City are rejected after investigation, and explained that the investigation costs money but not nearly so much as would be involved if those ineligibles were accepted for relief even for brief periods.

Demonstrations—In Mississippi four demonstration units of child welfare services have been set up by the children's division of the State Department of Public Welfare which plans to develop two more by early summer. In each unit, case work service on problems involving children is given by a child welfare worker who is available for consultation to the local welfare departments of three adjoining counties.

Audits and Aliens—Most of this year's new state administrations have begun their duties by stirring up the relief pot. In Pennsylvania this has taken the form of a county-by-county audit of active public assistance cases by the auditor-general's department. This was begun in Dauphin County, seat of the state capital, by withholding 3000 relief checks usually sent through the mails. Clients were notified to call for the checks at specified distribution points. They were there met by representatives from the auditor-general's office and asked to fill out a questionnaire "which will be used as a basis of comparison with county assistance records and selection of cases for further and more intensive investigation."

In the same state the senate, evidently suffering from an attack of anti-alienism, has adopted a resolution requesting the Department of Public Assistance to furnish information regarding the number of aliens on relief, the number receiving old age assistance, mother's assistance and blind aid and the total amount of money spent for aliens in each category.

Split—Tennessee's Department of Institutions and Public Welfare recently was split in two by action of the state legislature, and new commissioners were appointed for each section. Heading the Department of Public Welfare is Paul Savage, for the past six years postmaster of Ripley. Four days after Mr. Savage's appointment, Ellen Barbour Wallace, the department's director of field service, resigned in protest against the naming of a regional director whose qualifications do not meet the minimum standards of the state welfare plan. Miss Barbour's resignation was accepted by the new commissioner.

Consolidation—In Ohio preparations are being made for the State Welfare Department's division of public assistance to take over the administration of relief. Up to now the division has administered only those programs providing aid to the social security categories, while general relief has been administered by a director outside the Welfare Department.

Maryland Plans—A bill calling for a fifty-fifty sharing of relief costs between state and local units has been introduced into the Maryland legislature with the governor's backing. The bill provides for the consolidation of the administrations of general and categorical relief under the county welfare boards and the Baltimore Department of Public Welfare. In preparing his budget for two years, beginning October 1, 1939, the governor has included a request for an appropriation of $10 million to cover expenditures for all types of relief.

Dilemma—By way of asserting its independence, the legislature of South Dakota adjourned without appropriating any state funds for the employment service. It neglected at the same time to modify the provision in the state unemployment compensation law that pay-

ments must be made through employment offices. Now South Dakota is in a fix. Without employment offices no one can be paid benefits, but the unemployment compensation taxes continue as before. A few weeks ago the governor refused even to see federal representatives, but recently spokesmen for the state appeared in Washington to ask what South Dakota should do now.

Dreams on the Range—Hill-billy songs are still more of a reality in Texas than the big old age pensions promised last summer by the successful gubernatorial candidate who campaigned to a hill-billy refrain. Faced with the reality of finances, the Utopian vision of the campaign has shrunk to the prosaic proposal of assistance grants on a needs basis for those old folks whose income does not exceed $30 per month. As the old age program now stands on the legislative calendar it would involve a constitutional amendment creating a 2.5 percent sales tax and other increased levies designed to yield $26 million a year. The State Senate Constitutional Amendments Committee will introduce a resolution to limit expenditures for old age assistance to an annual $15 million.

Against Crime

OF the 56,754 male "felony" prisoners committed to state and federal penal institutions in forty-three states and the District of Columbia in 1937, more than half had been incarcerated before, according to figures of the U. S. Census Bureau. Nearly a fifth had served terms in a jail or a juvenile institution; one sixth had had one previous prison commitment, one tenth at least two. These men, whose average age was twenty-eight, were twenty-five times as numerous as the women committed during the same year on felony charges. Well over half of all the felony commitments in 1937 were the result of offenses against property—burglary, larceny, forgery; one seventh were the result of personal violence—murder, manslaughter, rape.

The figures showing a total of 71,110 admissions to state and federal prisons and reformatories and 65,302 discharges during the same year indicate the tremendous yearly turnover in the country's prison population. At the end of the year there were 149,921 persons in the penal institutions—144,723 male, 5198 female.

Why We Kill—Homicides in the United States, where there are approximately 10,000 a year or 9 per 100,000 persons, occur at a rate four times greater than in Canada, ten times greater than in England. Blame for this high rate cannot be placed entirely on the world-publicized gangster element in the American scene, if a recent study of the causes of 500 homicides reported to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is indicative. While fourteen of these wilful killings could be classed as gangster affairs and eighty were linked with the commission of felonies, 250, or half the total, were motivated solely by petty disputes and quarrels. Out of these 250 there were 116 cases in which the abuse of alcohol either by the slayer, victim, or both, was a factor. In eleven other homicides preceded by drinking there was no apparent motive.

That environment overshadows heredity in producing homicides is suggested by recent studies which show that homicide rates drop between foreign born and first generation American groups. This is most marked among Italians where the rate for immigrants is 20, for the first native-born generation, 1.6. Highest group rating in the United States occurs among the Negroes—36 out of 100,000 in the Negro population.

Sex Offenses—The number of sex crimes recorded in New York in 1938, exclusive of prostitution and commercialized vice, came within three of the all time high established in 1937. In reporting on its second study of sex offenses —the first was published January 1938 —the Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime [see *Survey Midmonthly*, June 1937, page 192] recommends that the mayor appoint a committee of more specialized membership to make an exhaustive inquiry into the situation. That its gravity has been impressed upon the courts is indicated by the fact that dismissals and acquittals of the accused dropped from 65 percent in 1937 to 56 percent last year. Outstanding difference in the findings of the 1938 study and those of 1937 was in the youthfulness of the offenders. In 1937 the greatest number came within the twenty-one to twenty-five year age group. In 1938 they were between the ages of sixteen and twenty.

Illinois Mote—Many Americans who raised shocked eyebrows when they read of the beheading of two nineteen-year-old youths convicted of thievery in Germany may have been unaware that in Illinois during 1936 and 1937 sixty-six children under seventeen years of age were sentenced to the penitentiary. Only three were convicted on charges of felonious asault; seven were sent up for "driving an automobile without the consent of the owner or tampering with an automobile." These incarcerations were the result of a state supreme court decision that the juvenile court "exists only by license" so far as delinquent children are concerned. Children under ten are protected by a section of the criminal code which provides that "an infant under the age of ten years shall not be found guilty of any crime or misdemeanor," but any child between ten and seventeen who has offended against the penal code may be tried in criminal court. In Chicago a fight to extend protection to older children is being led by the Citizen's Committee of the Juvenile Court which has proposed an amendment to the criminal code to read: "A child over ten and under eighteen years of age, who shall commit any act or omission which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime, shall not be deemed guilty of any crime but of juvenile delinquency only."

At Last—The old convict division of the Alabama State Board of Administration has been abolished by the legislature and a new Department of Corrections and Institutions set up to administer penal affairs.

Ten Year Plan—In Oklahoma where it has been found that 70 percent of the boys committed to training school "eventually reach the penitentiary" and 75 percent of the penitentiary inmates have had previous commitments, a "ten-year plan for the state penal and correctional system" has been submitted to the governor by the division of state planning of the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board. Based on surveys made by The Brookings Institution and by the state planning board, the recommendations not only include improvements at the existing penal institutions but also legislative action establishing a new intermediate reformatory, setting up a board to supervise probation and parole as well as to administer the institutions, creating a classification committee. The latter is pointed to as the most vital of the proposals for building a program of "personal rehabilitation." With an eye to "proper segregation" the committee would function under an entirely new system of commitment. The courts would commit the offender to a central receiving station where he would be examined by a physician, a psychiatrist, an educational director, a vocational director and a social investigator whose reports would go to the classification committee where they would be used as a basis of recommendation to the state board for the prisoner's assignment to one of five institutions varying in treatment and discipline.

In Print—Organ of the new National Jail Association, outgrowth of the last Prison Congress [see *Survey Midmonthly*, November 1938, page 354] is the bimonthly *Jail Association Journal*, price $1 per year, 35 cents a copy from the Bruce Publishing Company, 2642 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. As mouthpiece of the organization which "constitutes the first serious effort to promote improved jail conditions" the *Journal* will "provide a publicity channel which will bring to its readers the ideas of the

most successful men in the field" and "serve as a means of exchanging experiences." In addition to editorials, congratulatory messages and features, the first issue contains authoritative articles on jail standards, jail sanitation, the sex criminal.

"The Offender in the Community," the 1938 yearbook of the National Probation Association, edited by Marjorie Bell, is a "symposium of current thought concerning probation, the juvenile court, parole and crime prevention." From the association, 50 West 50 Street, New York; price $1.25 in paper, $1.75 in board. . . . "Children Under Care of the State Training Schools for Socially Maladjusted Children," a special supplement to Vol. 3, No. 6 of *The Child,* monthly news summary of the U. S. Children's Bureau, is a statistical report of the sex, age and residential status of the children in 112 schools for delinquents as of January 1938. From the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

Schools and Education

CHIEFLY because of the desire of those seeking citizenship to advance their own cases as far as possible, the WPA literacy program in New York City is reaching new peaks during the present school year. The classes, which offer instruction in reading and writing English as well as aid to those seeking citizenship, had an attendance of 30,476 in February, an increase of 1172 over January and of 2901 over last June, the highest previous month. New York City has roughly a quarter of a million illiterates. In spite of the literacy program, this number remains fairly constant because of an annual accretion caused by immigration, and by migration to New York of illiterates from other sections of the United States.

Help for Freshmen—Believing that many university freshmen fail because they had poor opportunities in highschool, President W. B. Bizzell of the University of Oklahoma this year arranged non-credit remedial courses for those who tested below standard on entrance. This year seventeen freshmen who ranked below normal in all tests have been enrolled in a full schedule of courses which offer no credit toward degrees. A total of 401 freshmen who ranked below normal in one or more subjects are taking non-credit remedial work. Most of these students come from small highschools in sparsely settled areas, with substandard equipment, libraries and teaching. Many had been partially or entirely self-supporting during their highschool years. The non-credit students are classified as university freshmen, and are eligible for all freshmen activities. The plan is under the direction of Prof. C. C. Bush.

Public Nursery Schools—A report on nursery schools now being conducted in New York City, made by the Public Education Association, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, recommends that the city educational authorities undertake a program of nursery schools in connection with public schools and colleges. The survey of nursery schools on which the report is based was made by Marion S. Newcombe, assistant director of the association. It covers 149 nursery schools, all under private auspices, maintained with private funds, except fourteen WPA projects and one school in a city hospital. The report recognizes "the impossibility of providing public nursery schools on a city-wide scale in the near future." It adds: "We do, however, believe that much could be gained by the establishment of a few such centers in our public schools and colleges."

Record and Report—"Job Opportunities for Negro Youth in Columbus, O.," prepared by Chester J. Gray, state supervisor of Negro activities for the division of vocational guidance of the Ohio NYA, is a local handbook which has many points of broad general interest. . . . "How to Make a Community Youth Survey," a 50-page pamphlet prepared by M. M. Chambers and Howard M. Bell, discusses the purposes of such surveys, and details methods of collecting information, and tabulating, analyzing and publicizing the results. Price 25 cents from the American Council on Education, Washington. . . . The National Occupational Conference, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, continues its series of pamphlets on occupations with units on the bricklayer, the butcher, the dentist, the sheet metal worker, and the veterinarian. Each pamphlet is an appraisal and abstract of available literature in the field. . . . The American Association for Adult Education offers a new pamphlet, "Living and Learning: An Aid to the Seeker After Adult Education." Single copies free from the association, 60 East 42 Street, New York. . . . "Pennsylvania Program of Literacy and Citizenship Education" (Bulletin No. 293, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.) brings together material on methods, devices, and teaching aids; a digest of legislative provisions for English and citizenship classes; information as to naturalization procedure and immigration policies.

Citizenship Training—Training in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship is being offered young Wisconsin adults through local school authorities and the extension division of the state university. The program, being tried this year in one county, will include Citizenship Day ceremonies at Manitowoc, Wis., on May 21, when young men and women who reached their twenty-first birthdays during the year will be formally inducted into the electorate. The training course includes non-partisan lecture-discussions of government, national, state and local, held in each governmental unit of the county. The initial months have been so successful that the plan is being expanded into a statewide program, adaptable to every county. It was formulated and is under the general direction of Prof. R. J. Colbert of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, Madison, Wis.

Coming Meetings—The American Association for Adult Education will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, May 15-17. The theme will be "Minorities and Democracy: An Opportunity for American Adult Education." . . . "How Can We Make Democracy Work?" will be the theme of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College, July 8-22. John Stewart Burgess, head of the department of sociology at Temple University, will serve as chairman of the conference leaders. . . . The 1939 program of the Vassar College Institute of Euthenics (June 29-August 9) is being planned in terms of three conference groups, each of which will function as a workshop: Development and Guidance, Conservation of Natural and Human Resources, Conservation of Family Resources.

The Public's Health

THE principles of group medicine and compulsory health insurance recently were endorsed by the Congress of the Negro and Negro Youth at its meeting in Washington. In its resolution the conference pointed out that "the ability of the average Negro to pay for adequate care on an individual basis is non-existent." Recommendations were made for the granting of government funds to be distributed on a needs basis to supplement a socialized medical program.

Against Cancer—The gradual realization that cancer is curable in its early stages has been lending renewed vigor to the cancer control program, prompting individuals and organizations interested in controlling the disease to enlarge their activities to include not only the promotion of research but also the formation of public health educational programs aimed at finding incipient cancers. Most encouraging to the whole cancer control movement was the recent announcement of a new test to detect early cancer, comparable in accuracy, it is hoped, to the Wassermann test for detecting syphilis or the Ascheim-Zondeck test for early pregnancy. If the promising results of the test continue, the high cancer death-

rate—second only to that of heart disease—may be lowered by inducing the public to submit to periodical tests after the age of thirty-five or forty.

This, the second April designated as Cancer Control Month, according to a resolution of last year's Congress, is being marked by a nation-wide educational campaign under the leadership of the American Society for the Control of Cancer and its organization of volunteers, the Women's Field Army. Last month the army's commander for Massachusetts, Edith Nourse Rogers, Congressional Representative, introduced a bill in the House calling for $2,300,000 to be matched by the states and used for diagnosis and cancer treatment.

Cooperative Health—The Associated Hospital Service, New York City's million-membered prepayment hospitalization plan, is pressing for enlargement of its program to include prepaid medical services on a free choice of physician basis. The widened scope would also provide a plan for hospital and medical service to low income patients in the wards in order to give them "a means of becoming self-sustaining rather than recipients of charity from physicians, hospitals and municipalities." The attempt to introduce the necessary enabling legislation to the legislature has met with opposition from medical groups. Although the association's officers and subscriber representatives have pleaded for legislation that would pave the way, not only for its own plan but for voluntary health insurance of every kind, the only medical insurance enabling legislation which so far has been introduced is the bill backed by county medical societies authorizing a separate organization of nonprofit corporations to sell medical indemnity insurance.

Repercussions from the Milwaukee medical battle [see "Medical Rift in Milwaukee," by Andrew and Hannah Biemiller, *Survey Graphic,* August 1938] are echoing in the Wisconsin legislature where Mr. Biemiller, an assemblyman, has introduced a bill to authorize low cost group medicine in the state and to restrain hospitals and medical societies from discriminating against medical cooperatives. The bill specifically would bar the state medical society from expelling a member for participating in cooperative health plans. Another legislative bill would prohibit tax exempt hospitals from restricting patients' choice of physicians as have those Milwaukee hospitals which have barred physicians of the Milwaukee Medical Center.

In Tampa, Fla., a permanent injunction has been issued prohibiting the Tampa Hospital Board from banning physicians from practicing in the municipal hospitals because they do not belong to the local medical society. The ruling was the result of the hospital board's action in expelling doctors from the staff who were serving certain local health societies and were not members of the Hillsborough County Medical Society. . . . Out in Utah a bill to permit the organization of medical cooperatives is being backed by organized laborers and farmers and opposed by organized medicine.

Medical Plan—Five years of study by the Missouri State Medical Association have resulted in a proposal for a statewide plan for voluntary medical care insurance for low income groups. According to the plan, subscribers would be acquired from the rolls of the Group Hospital Service of Missouri; physicians would be paid on a unit basis; 10 percent of the receipts would be held for health emergencies; 10 percent, at the most, for administrative costs. Services would include all types of medical care except care of industrial injuries, accidents covered by other insurance or illness arising from chronic alcoholism or drug addiction. In urban areas with over 100,000 population, where only those families with incomes under $1800 would be eligible to join the plan, monthly premiums would be $3 for an entire family, $2.50 for a man and wife, $2 for a single individual (whose income must be under $1200). In smaller urban areas—5000 to 100,000—where the income limitations would be $1200 for a family and $1000 for a single person, the rates would be $2 for a family or man and wife, $1.50 for a person alone. In rural areas the premium would be $1.50 for a family or an unattached person, but the income limit would be set at $800. The plan would be administered by the state medical association with the assistance of a lay advisory board.

In Print—A health insurance scheme which grew out of a sick benefit plan is described in the "Report for the Year 1937 on the Sick Benefit Plan of Local 91," International Ladies Garment Workers Union. This is one of the few union locals to offer its members some medical care as well as cash benefits when sickness strikes. For 35 cents a month the members receive $7 for each week of sickness and, when needed, medical care, X-rays, electrocardiograms, laboratory examinations, medicines and eye glasses from the Union Health Center to the value of $7.50. About 92 percent of the membership of the local are women earning an average of $630 a year. (From the Union Health Center, 275 Seventh Avenue, New York.)

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York, has issued a booklet listing the personnel of its board and its medical committees.

Sprightliest of local health officer's annual reports comes from Middletown, N. Y., in the form of a mimeographed booklet called "The Seat of the Trouble." The humorous sketches and informal method of presentation are attractive enough to lure the layman into reading through facts that show the constant struggle necessary to imbue a community with common sense health habits.

Just issued by the Interdepartmental Committee on Health and Welfare are the "Proceedings of the National Health Conference, July 18, 19, 20, 1938" (price 35 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.), "The Nation's Health" (price 20 cents from the superintendent of documents), "Toward Better National Health" (presumably free). The first contains a complete record of last July's conference with the report of the Technical Committee on Medical Care, the second is an informal account of the conference written from an interpretive angle, the third is an illustrated pamphlet written in popular style presenting a brief summary of the needs found by the technical committee and the conference's program for meeting them on a nation-wide basis.

Life Insurance

SYSTEMATIC life insurance adjustment among families served by Boston social agencies could yield an annual average saving of at least $15 per family for two thirds of these families, according to a recently completed study made by E. L. Belisle of Investors Cooperative Society, an investment and insurance advisory service, in consultation with leading Boston agencies. For any group of 100,000 families served by the agencies participating in the study, the possible savings total approximately $1,000,000 a year. The figures probably hold for most Massachusetts cities.

Utilization of the Massachusetts savings bank life insurance system would account for part of the possible savings. The experience of one settlement, Lincoln House, as an agency for savings bank life insurance, has demonstrated that sizeable family savings are possible when social workers show families how to adjust their policy holdings to best advantage, often with transfer of some policies to savings bank life insurance. But the experience of the office of Consultant on Insurance, Boston Department of Public Welfare, has demonstrated that substantial family savings are possible solely within the industrial insurance system when the case worker has expert insurance advice.

One out of every four cases referred to the Consultant on Insurance in 1936 was finally adjusted, with an average cash refund of $60 to $70 for the adjusted cases, and a lowering of the average weekly premium expenditure per family from $.94 to $.48. It is estimated that if

the consultant had been free to recommend transfer of policies to savings bank life insurance, wherever desirable in terms of cost, it would have been possible to double the number of adjusted cases and reduce premium costs by an additional 50 percent.

The study recommends that social agencies in Boston and elsewhere set up a central expert consultation service, cooperatively supported, "to provide technical aid for adjustment, working with and through the casework staffs of social agencies in general."

Copies of the complete study on request from the Massachusetts Savings Bank Life Insurance Council, 80 Federal Street, Boston.

New York's New Law—New York's savings bank insurance law went into effect January 1, with three banks in Greater New York and one in Rochester acting as issuing banks. Three additional upstate institutions serve as agency banks. Up to February 21, 2673 applications for savings bank insurance policies had been received, and insurance totaling $2,349,950 written. According to the Savings Bank Life Insurance League of New York (60 Beaver Street) the typical policy is for $1000, the typical applicant a wage earner in a low income group.

The Insurances

A STUDY of claims under the federal old age insurance system, filed by heirs of deceased workers, indicates that in approximately 60 percent of the cases where death claims have been paid the wage earners left no estate.

Preparations in Illinois—As Illinois employers commence their second year of quarterly contributions under the Illinois unemployment compensation act, the division of unemployment compensation in the state labor department reports that Illinois has accumulated more than $125 million in its unemployment trust fund on deposit in the federal treasury. The contribution rate in Illinois is 2.7 percent of all wages, payable by covered employers. If contributions are not paid when due, interest is charged at the rate of one percent a month.

Costs of Administration—Slightly more than 11 percent of the $222,700,000 paid into the unemployment compensation funds of the twenty-three benefit paying states in the first six months of 1938 went into the cost of administering unemployment compensation and the employment service, according to a study made by the committee on social security of the Social Science Research Council under the direction of Paul Webbink. The average cost of administration per covered worker in this period was $1.59. In their first full year of benefit payments, the twenty-three states, the committee found, "did on the whole a creditable piece of work." One of the chief difficulties of the initial year, the report points out, was the unexpected load of claims presented as soon as the laws went into effect, owing to the 1937-38 business recession. Handicaps in addition to the shortage of trained personnel were lack of experience in meeting the administrative problems of a social insurance program in this country, and the complexity of the state laws. The study showed that in the current handling of unemployment compensation, "personnel remains the greatest single problem." ("Problems and Procedures of Unemployment Compensation in the States," by Walter Marschek and Raymond C. Atkinson. Publication No. 65, Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Price $1.25.)

New York Problems—The heavy backlog of delayed unemployment compensation claims, which reached a peak of 400,000 in mid-January, had been cut down to "a few batches of irregular claims" by March 9, according to an announcement by M. O. Loysen, executive director of the division of placement and unemployment insurance in the New York Labor Department. In preparation for the new benefit year, which began April 1, the division has shifted from a "stop order system" to a "permanent pay order system." [See "A Balance Sheet of Benefits," by William M. Leiserson, *Survey Graphic,* March, page 215.]

The legislature extended until March 30 the life of the joint legislative committee investigating the alleged breakdown in administration of the state unemployment insurance law. The purpose of the extension was to give the committee more time to prepare its final report.

Benefits Paid—More than 18,700 claims, totaling over $1,250,000 in old age benefits, were certified for payment during January, according to a Social Security Board announcement. The average amount of the January claims was $67, ranging from $40.21 in North Carolina to $85.37 in Delaware.

Benefits paid to unemployed workers under state unemployment compensation laws in the same month amounted to nearly $29,200,000. Benefits first became payable in eighteen additional states in January 1939, so that forty-six states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska are now making payments. More than 5,750,000 workers earned wage credits toward benefits in these eighteen states during January, bringing the total number of workers covered by unemployment compensation measures to nearly twenty-six million. The two remaining states—Illinois and Montana—will begin payments in July. Increases in the amount of benefits paid in January were reported by twenty-three of the thirty-one states which made payments in December. The average weekly payments for total unemployment that month ranged from $5.35 in Mississippi to $15.16 in Wyoming, where the maximum weekly benefit is fixed by law at $18, instead of $16, as in most states.

Relief

THAT "government policy should be directed primarily to the promotion and maintenance of economic prosperity and only secondarily to the problem of public assistance," is the underlying philosophy of the recommendations for a nationally coordinated public assistance program recently drawn up by the Advisory Council of the New York City WPA. The council is composed of prominent business executives under the chairmanship of Oswald W. Knauth, at one time director of the city's Emergency Relief Bureau. The report puts its first emphasis on the necessity for helping private enterprise to resume employment and is sprinkled with warnings against government competition with private industry. The businessman's viewpoint is never quite lost. Thus, tacked on to a favorable consideration of work relief for the employable unemployed is the qualification: "The direct and indirect effects of deficit financing may outweigh the advantages of work relief over direct relief." Other suggestions might be recognizable to social workers as age-old posers, such as the one asking for conditions of eligibility that would not make access to relief too easy and thus weaken individual responsibility, nor too hard and so destroy morale.

With some qualifications the council agrees with the present general policies of direct relief for unemployables and work relief for employables; but introduces a third classification of the relief population, the marginal group between employable and unemployable, for whom "sheltered" employment, such as handicraft projects, is recommended. Two specific policies are definitely not approved, categorical relief provided for under the Social Security Act, and the WPA method of wage payment on the prevailing hourly rate. The advisability of providing a security wage under work relief is agreed to, but on a lower hourly rate so that hours of work during the month "are not less than those prescribed by law for full time work."

Major innovations suggested by the report are in the recommendations on administration. These would entail: consolidation of the federal government's public assistance activities under one agency; the creation of a non-partisan

council to have access to all the administration's public assistance records, to review policies and performance and to make recommendations; similar set-ups in the states; establishment of a merit system for administrative employes; greater supervision over the state employment services by the U. S. Employment Service; closer coordination between the administrations of the employment service and unemployment compensation. From the council's point of view the whole relief program should be dependent upon an unemployment index, the program to be initiated only when the index is above "a point predetermined as an emergency level," ceasing altogether when the index falls below that point.

During its study of the relief situation, begun last May, the advisory council had at its fingertips the findings of a research staff headed by Don D. Lescohier, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, and made up of authorities in the fields of economics, research analysis, social work and public administration. The findings of this body, for which the council has disclaimed responsibility, have been submitted to Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, along with the council's report by Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, administrator for New York City. They contain an exhaustive inquiry into the causes and extent of unemployment and the methods which have been used by state, federal and local governments to meet the situation. Though criticisms are made of many details of the present set-up—such as categorical relief, WPA wage rates and the lack of an extensive vocational training program for young people—the general picture is of a well thought-out relief program functioning effectively. The research staff was particularly impressed by the efficiency of the New York City WPA, of which Professor Lescohier says in the introduction to the staff's report: "Two things stood out: The quality of the workmanship produced and the spirit of employes who continuously work many hours overtime with little hope of personal advancement."

Turnover—Buried in relief statistics is a large proportion of cases which represent a shifting segment of the relief population, families which are constantly alternating between dependency and self-support. An analysis of the case turnover in Illinois in 1938 shows that 56 percent of new cases had been on relief before. Though the average number of home relief cases was 180,022 during 1938, a total of 301,483 were opened and 291,662 were closed. Nearly 46 percent of the opened cases were accepted for reasons other than loss of private employment. In Chicago 58 percent of the monthly closings were caused by WPA employment, 12 percent by private employment or other means of support, 30 percent for other reasons.

An analysis made by Pennsylvania's statistically minded Department of Public Assistance shows that 90 percent of the cases closed in one month—January 1939—had received assistance for less than one year; 75 percent for less than six months; 50 percent for less than three months. Nearly half were closed because of private employment; one fourteenth because of WPA employment; one seventh because of unemployment compensation; one third for other reasons.

Chronic Relief—A study of 147 families in Rochester, N. Y., who had been on relief for forty months during a five year period (1933-1938) and in which there were children twelve years of age and over at the beginning of the period, was recently completed by Dr. S. J. Appelbaum, director of the Medical Service Division, Rochester. Tables were made with an eye to discovering what has been happening to the children of these "chronic reliefers." It was found that their education and training were inadequate, their attitudes toward work and relief undesirable. As 111 of these families were known to the Department of Public Welfare prior to 1929—some as far back as 1902—Dr. Appelbaum concludes that closer supervision of the children of relief families is warranted. An indication of the attitude engendered in relief children is shown in the fact that out of 299 marriages in the group, 142 established new relief units, the participators evidently being content to continue in the status under which they had been raised. Emphasis is placed on the need for revision of educational programs to combat the dependency attitudes that grow with the length of relief. A specific recommendation is for smaller case loads to enable the worker to carry out more effective treatment.

Reviews—Two types of operations representing approaches made in Illinois toward improving local relief may be found in the final reports of a study made in Peoria at the request of the overseer of the poor and a study in Rockford Township, Winnebago County. The Peoria study covered administrative practices and a review of the relief case load. It was conducted as a cooperative enterprise on the part of local public and private agencies, city officials and citizens, but the responsibility for determining policy, practice, and direction of the program was placed upon the Illinois Relief Commission which supplied a supervisory staff for the project. The Peoria Relief Administration employed a special staff of forty persons to reinvestigate all cases. Private agency staff members gave part time service to the experiment. The techniques and procedures used in the review have been collected in a manual to be available to all local relief administrations in the state. Most of them are now in continued use in Peoria where the relief case load was nearly halved in five months.

In Rockford Township the review was directed toward the existent administrative policies and relief control facilities, and was undertaken by a study of a representative sample of case records. No additions were made to personnel for the experiment, which was conducted by the review director of the commission's division of certification and service. One accomplishment of the review was the introduction of a citizens' advisory committee "to promote broader community understanding of and participation in the local relief program."

Local Administration—In Indiana where relief problems are left to local township trustees without state supervision, a recent "sample" investigation made by the governor's commission on unemployment relief showed this system, at least in the "sample," to be wallowing in waste. At the request of the council of Lake County, the state commission, which serves in a purely consultative capacity, hired a staff of competent investigators to go into three townships where they had access to relief files, and made home and collateral visits. The investigation revealed that there was flagrant overcharging throughout the county for commodities and services rendered to the relief population, such as coal and medical services. From a sampling of one tenth of the cases in one township, one seventh in another and one fifth in the third, it was also found that approximately 45 percent of the relief recipients were ineligible for aid. No new system for a more closely integrated relief administration in the state was included in the commission's recommendations which involved elimination of unfit persons on the trustees' staffs; dropping ineligibles from the relief rolls; establishing and adhering to definite standards for amount of relief; an agreement with the medical profession; a study of hospital expenses in the township; an increase in local taxes to finance the relief program.

The Blind

BLIND purists can now enjoy the precise speech of Alexander Woollcott through the latest talking book discs, "The Woollcott Listener," consisting of a selection of favorite essays and stories compiled and read by the author of "While Rome Burns." Parts of the latter, read by the author, are also available in talking book form. That audible reading is the only means of mental stimulation for many sightless persons is

Walter Gayle

After fourteen years in Richmond, Va., the Guilds—Arthur and June Purcell—have harkened to the call of the West. Late this month they will betake themselves 'cross continent to Seattle where Mr. Guild is to direct the Community Fund. He succeeds Earl N. Parker who is joining the New York staff of the Family Welfare Association of America. Mr. Guild's professional competence and his engaging personality have made him outstanding in the "chest crowd." Equally well known, in her own right, is Mrs. Guild, a lawyer, a student of social problems, a writer and for several years a lecturer at Virginia Union University and William and Mary College.

evidenced by the American Foundation for the Blind's estimate that 75 percent of the blind population of this country have been unable to master braille. Among other authors who have read their works for talking books are Stephen Vincent Benet, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Eleanor Roosevelt.

Pension Recipients—In Pennsylvania, only 17 percent of the 2460 blind persons accepted for aid in one year had any outside income, according to a study made by the Department of Public Assistance. About 40 percent were previously dependent on some other form of public or private assistance. Just ninety-three had some type of employment at the time of acceptance, but vocational training or education had been arranged for only 2 percent of the group. Negro representation among these blind persons —7 percent—was slightly larger than in the general population. Seventy-five percent of the total were over sixty years of age. In this state blind assistance is given in the form of modified pensions. Every blind person is eligible to receive $30 a month whose total property is less than $5000 and whose monthly income does not exceed $70.

Causes—Total darkness descends upon Negroes with twice the frequency it engulfs white men, according to a preliminary report of the National Health Survey, Sickness and Medical Care Series, Bulletin Number 10: "Blindness — Amount, Cause, and Relation to Certain Social Factors." (From the National Institute of Health, Washington.) The survey which reports that there are at least 107,000 blind persons in the United States—the American Foundation for the Blind places the figure at 130,000—found that there were 146 blind Negroes per 100,000 of their population as compared with a rate of 75 among whites. The report suggests that greater frequency of syphilis among colored people might be an explanation of the difference in rates, but its finding that 68 percent of the blindness is among families with incomes under $1000 indicates that economic factors have some connection with the occurrence of the affliction.

Diseases are the major immediate cause of loss of sight, accounting for 72 percent. Most frequent is cataract which causes 19 percent of all blindness. Accidents account for 21 percent, with occupational accidents heading the list. Seven percent of blindness results from congenital causes. Though syphilis is known to cause blindness frequently, this disease was reported in only a few cases, probably because of the nature of the survey for which material was collected in a house-to-house canvas. "Ill-defined causes" were given in 23 percent of the cases. The report found a "direct correlation between blindness and age," 65 percent of the blind being over fifty-five years old.

Independent studies made in individual states show local variations in important causes of blindness from those found for the country as a whole by the National Health Survey. In Illinois, a classification of 901 cases shows 288 caused by infectious diseases, 84 being attributed to syphilis. Non-infectious diseases were responsible for only 53 cases, though 108 were of unknown origin. Non-industrial accidents were responsible for 152 of the cases. . . . A study of 700 indigent blind persons in Louisiana found that the blindness of 106 was caused by syphilis, of 55 by gonorrhea. The opinion was expressed that in 73 percent of the 700 cases, blindness could have been prevented. . . . Seven percent of the blindness among the 2400 recipients of blind assistance in Indiana was caused by syphilis. . . . Though trachoma is mentioned as only a minor cause of blindness in the preliminary report of the National Health Survey, in Missouri there are 20,000 people suffering from this disease and plans are underway for the construction of the first state-owned trachoma hospital in the country.

Industries—National Industries for the Blind, formed last fall by the American Foundation for the Blind to facilitate the distribution of government orders of brooms and mops among the workshops for the blind, has begun to expand its marketing of blind-made products to the general public. One large company with branches throughout the country already has purchased doormats, rugs, hearth brooms, dolls, crib blankets and footstools.

Allocation of government orders began in January and purchases other than of brooms and mops are now being made. Procedures for the transactions, under which the Procurement Division uses the National Industries in a liaison capacity, have been formulated by the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products, appointed by the President according to the provisions of the Wagner-O'Day Act.

In Print—"What Social Workers Should Know About Preventable Causes of Blindness," by Eleanor Lee Hearon (price 10 cents from the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 50 West 50 Street, New York) is a brief discussion of the symptoms and medical and social service treatment of four common diseases of the eye: trachoma, glaucoma, ophthalmia neonatorum and interstitial keratitis. . . . "The Thirty-Second Log of Lighthouse Number 1," the annual report for 1938 of the New York Association for the Blind, readable and well-illustrated, presents a vivid picture of the modern method of making life for the blind more bearable by helping it to be as normal as possible. . . . Over 700 organizations, clubs and societies for the blind or for the prevention of blindness are listed in the "Directory of Activities for the Blind in the United States and

Canada, compiled by Ruth Elizabeth Wilcox and Helga Lende and published by the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16 Street, New York, price $1.25. . . . The foundation is now issuing a mimeographed bulletin, *Legislative News on Work for the Blind* (free on request) containing digests of bills concerning the blind pending in state legislatures and in Congress.

Professional

A MERIT system for WPA administrative employes "closely paralleling the classified civil service in appointments, job ratings, promotions and dismissals" heads the list of reforms planned in the WPA for streamlining its system of administration. Although the possibility of applying a classified civil service system was eliminated by a congressional resolution, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, has announced his intention of planning the new merit system to operate as closely as possible within the standards and practices of civil service by establishing a salary classification scheme and minimum qualifications for the various positions and by developing comprehensive training, rating and promotion programs.

Poor Things — "Why Are Social Workers So Mean to Each Other?" is the title of the leading article in *The Therapist,* new mimeographed publication of the student organization of the New York School of Social Work.

In-Service Training—Rural public assistance workers in Minnesota have an opportunity to further their education through an extension course offered in a small town, Brainerd, by the University of Minnesota's School of Social Work. If the course, which is restricted to "mature, practicing, paid social workers," is successful similar ones will be offered in other centers of the state. Another method the state is using to train rural workers is by providing, through child welfare funds earmarked for educational leave, for the maintenance and transportation of several workers chosen to do "block field work" under the supervision and guidance of a faculty member from the university's School of Social Work. Eligible workers must have completed two quarters of graduate work in residence at the university.

AASW Members—Largest number of new members admitted to the American Association of Social Workers during 1938 was in Chicago where 94 joined the local chapter. Cleveland came next with 59 new members; New York City third with 50. An analysis of the educational background of the association's new members shows that the greatest number—164—studied at the University of Chicago; the next largest group—85—at the New York School of Social Work; the third—62—at Western Reserve University. Out of the 887 members admitted, 403 had had their field work training in public agencies; 455 in private agencies.

Meetings—The first birthday of the National Association of Day Nurseries is being celebrated this month by a three-day conference in New York, opening on April 26. . . . The newly formed New England Conference on Child Protection is holding its first meeting in Boston, April 14 and 15. . . . The National Probation Association is holding its thirty-third annual conference in Buffalo, N. Y., June 16-21. . . . San Antonio, Tex., is the setting for the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, June 20-23.

Summer Session—Theme of the summer session of the University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration, beginning June 21, will be taxation and its relation to social welfare. Mabel Newcomer of the department of economics, Vassar College, will be guest professor, presenting courses on "Taxation and the Social Welfare Program" and "Special Problems in Taxation for Social Workers." Other courses will be given by Edith Abbott, dean of the school, and Eleanor Glotz Cranefield of the Institute of Health and Social Science of the University of Michigan. Studies in research and social trends will hold a prominent place in the summer session of the university's department of sociology with courses on "Social Psychology and Social Attitudes," "Economic Factors in Modern Culture," "Methods of Social Research," and "European Sociology." The session is divided into two terms: the first beginning June 21; the second, July 24.

Going Abroad?—The fourth World Congress of Workers for the Crippled, under the joint auspices of the International Society for Crippled Children and the English Central Council for the Care of Cripples, will meet in London from July 16-22. . . . Topic of the fourth International Conference of Social Work to be held in Brussels in 1940 probably will be "The Adolescent." A summer school similar to that held in London in connection with the 1936 conference is being planned. . . . The eighth Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations will meet this summer in Rio de Janeiro, August 6-11.

In Print—*Community Coordination,* new publication of the Coordinating Councils, Inc., 139 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (price 10 cents a copy, 50 cents a year), succeeds the *Coordinating Council Bulletin.* Its purpose is to serve as a medium for exchange of information between regional coordinating councils throughout the country and as a disseminator of news regarding successfully functioning cooperative programs. According to an editorial in the publication it was stimulated by the "belief that life in our modern communities . . . can be greatly enhanced, and needs more adequately met through a process of cooperation and coordination."

People and Things

CHARITY racketeering still brings home the bacon to unscrupulous solicitors in Boston where one small businessman recently fell prey to fifty-one of these spurious collectors. After having responded to fifty-two appeals with $5 to $15 donations totaling $290, the would-be philanthropist took his receipts to the Information Bureau of the local Chamber of Commerce where he learned that only one represented a gift to a reputable organization. Many of the donations had been made to professional promoters who took from 50 to 100 percent of the money collected. Others had been responses to "urgent" appeals for non-existent charities.

Moving—For some people spring is not only the bearer of flowers and colds but also of new jobs. Among these are Leo Gallin, formerly with the Detroit Council of Social Agencies, who has gone to Hartford, Conn., to become executive director of the Jewish Welfare Fund; John Colt, former New Jersey State finance commissioner, who has been appointed director of the parole division of the Department of Institutions and Agencies; Helen Wood, who has resigned as head of the unemployment compensation division of the Connecticut Department of Labor to become a regional director of the Federal Wages and Hours Administration; Dr. John A. Hartwell, until recently director of the New York Academy of Medicine, who this month took up duties as director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer with headquarters in New York.

Glad Department—First recipient of the *Outlook* Floral Salute recently established by the Pittsburgh publication, *American Jewish Outlook,* was Henry Kaufmann, known to the members of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement in Pittsburgh as "Uncle Henry." The salute is to be awarded each week to the person of any race or creed adjudged as having accomplished something of outstanding benefit for the Pittsburgh community. Mr. Kaufmann's most recent "accomplishment" was a gift of $100,000 to the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. To the gifts

of Mr. and Mrs. Kaufmann, made as a memorial to their daughter Irene, this non-sectarian recreation center serving Pittsburgh's notorious Hill district owes much of its development from a small project operating in one room on a budget of $2000 to the present modern institution with a yearly expenditure of some $88,000. The settlement recently celebrated its forty-fourth birthday with a "living report": exhibits of the music, art, drama, athletics which are a part of the program in the house.

The Simmons College School of Social Work is $50,000 richer through a gift of Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor *emeritus* of social ethics and of clinical medicine at Harvard. . . . Congratulations are in order for two member agencies of the Cleveland Community Fund: the Association for the Crippled and Disabled, and the Children's Fresh Air Camp, both celebrating their golden anniversaries this year.

Educators—First woman to be elected dean of a graduate school is Dr. Frieda Wunderlich, the only woman faculty member of the New School for Social Research's Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, popularly known as the University in Exile. Prior to 1933, Dr. Wunderlich held a succession of important educational and governmental positions in Germany. She was a member of the Council of Berlin, director of the Bureau for Social Policy, professor of economics at the Berufspaedagogische Institut in Berlin, and editor of the *Soziale Praxis,* social-political weekly. . . . Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, has been appointed president of the University of Texas and will take office at the end of the present academic year.

May Day—City editors buried under pictures of labor parades and college beauty queens are apt to overlook the official significance of May Day, designated as Child Health Day by the U. S. Children's Bureau. This year's slogan will be "The Health of the Child is the Power of the Nation." Nutrition problems will be emphasized.

Housing Trips—The National Public Housing Conference's fourth European tour will be conducted under the leadership of Irving Brandt, vice-president, journalist and consultant of the Department of Interior. Sailing from New York, June 22, the group will be in Europe until August 10. Details from the conference's office, 122 East 22 Street, New York. . . . A trip for a small group of people interested in housing and town planning will be led by Albert Mayer, well known architect-planner, sailing from New York June 23 and returning August 1. Mr. Mayer is leaving business arrangements to William M. Barkley, Babson Park, Wellesley, Mass. Both groups will attend some of the meetings of the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning to be held in Stockholm, July 8 to 15. (Secretary, Mrs. Paula Shafer, Cantersteen 47, Brussels, Belgium).

Centennial—The oldest institution of its kind in the Middlewest, the Central Free Dispensary in Chicago completes a century of service this year. It was established in 1839 as a clinic in the offices of Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, who took it with him to Rush Medical College when he became one of the first instructors of that institution in 1843. Since then the clinic has moved again and again, been known by a number of names, participated in several "mergers," given medical aid to over a million Chicagoans, and helped to train more than 10,000 doctors. Its staff points with pride to the fact that chloroform was used as an anesthetic in this dispensary ten days before its use in New York City.

Christened—"Community Service Society of New York" is the name chosen for the new organization to emerge from the union of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society. [See *Survey Midmonthly,* March 1939, page 80.] The securing of formal approval for the merger from various state authorities and the filing of a certificate of incorporation are the only steps remaining to complete the consolidation.

The Pamphlet Shelf

Health

HEALTH SECURITY FOR THE NATION, by John A. Kingsbury. 39 pp. L. I. D. Pamphlet Series. Price 15 cents from the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19 Street, New York.

A well-known social worker paints a dark picture of the present distribution of medical care in this country and presents his arguments for believing that compulsory health insurance is the best method of solving the problem.

DISABILITY FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC STATUS. National Health Survey, Preliminary Reports. Sickness and Medical Care Series, Bulletin No. 9. 13 pp. From the Division of Public Health Methods, National Institute of Health, Washington.

A follow-up of an earlier pamphlet which found that disability occurs most frequently in low-income groups. This one shows the definite relationship between economic status and each type of disease, accident or impairment that causes disability.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG YOUNG WOMEN, by Edna E. Nicholson. National Tuberculosis Association, Social Research Series No. 7. Price 25 cents from the association, 50 West 50 Street, New York.

Combined and revised edition of two studies, one made in Detroit, one in New York, to determine why tuberculosis takes a higher toll among young women than among young men. Indications point to a relationship between the physical changes of adolescence and susceptibility to this disease.

Public Welfare

INVENTORY: An Appraisal of the Results of the Works Progress Administration, by Harry L. Hopkins. 100 pp. Price 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Accomplishments in terms of "material and social results" of five years of WPA. Well chosen photographs help produce the impression that the federal works program has done a lot more than just keep people from going hungry.

INFLUENCE OF DROUGHT AND DEPRESSION ON A RURAL COMMUNITY: A Case Study in Haskell County, Kansas, by A. D. Edwards. 116 pp. Report No. VII.

DISADVANTAGED CLASSES IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE, by Carl C. Taylor, Helen W. Wheeler, and E. L. Kirkpatrick. 124 pp. Report No. VIII.

ANALYSIS OF 70,000 RURAL REHABILITATION FAMILIES, by E. L. Kirkpatrick. 93 pp. Report No. IX.

STANDARDS OF LIVING IN FOUR SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN COUNTIES, by C. P. Loomis and L. S. Dodson. 59 pp. Report No. X.

STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE RESIDENTS OF SEVEN RURAL RESETTLEMENT COMMUNITIES, by C. P. Loomis and Dwight M. Davidson, Jr. 93 pp. Report No. XI.

SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND INSTITUTIONS IN AN ESTABLSHED RURBAN COMMUNITY, South Holland, Illinois, by L. S. Dodson. 56 pp. Report No. XVI.

All from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Seven of a series of social reports prepared by the Farm Security Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the administrators of programs for the welfare of rural people.

Miscellaneous

NEGRO LIBERATION, by James S. Allen. International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. 46 pp. Price 5 cents.

A revision of a 1932 pamphlet of the same title, reviewing the problem as going beyond a mere branch of the labor movement to a fight for the right of self-determination in the Black Belt of the South.

PORTFOLIO OF THE NATIONAL PARK AND MONUMENT SYSTEM, a set of four illustrated booklets, 32 pp each. Part I, What Are National Parks? Part II, Conservation of Nature; Part III, Preservation of History; Part IV, Facilities and Service. Issued by the American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington. Price 75 cents from the association.

Mostly photographs of an extremely photogenic subject; education deliciously sugar-coated.

Readers Write

Practically None

To the Editor: A member of the rural committee for the National Conference of Social Work is worried. He writes that the Buffalo hotels schedule the following meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 11; luncheon, 11 to 3; dinner, 3 to 8. He wonders what time will be left for attending the conference!

Chicago Josephine Strode

Delicate Business

To the Editor: I do not know when I have heard the situation of the welfare administrator summed up more neatly or quaintly than in the following extract from a paper submitted by a Spanish-speaking student in the state university:

"The business of public relief is a delicate one to administer; it exposes one to reproach on the part of the clients for giving too little, on the one hand, and criticisms from the public, on the other, for giving too much or for giving any at all. The relief administrator is charged with spending public money to encourage pauperism. Yet it is clear that the client and her children must not starve to death nor should die unprovided from freezing. One would have to be immune to the two sources of heat, as it would be rightly compared with being between two fires."

If the above gives you the same number of smiles it gave me, I shall feel that my Boy Scout deed for the day is done.

State Director John F. Hall
Washington Children's Home Society
Seattle, Wash.

Those Old Folks

To the Editor: In her article, "Old Folks Without Homes," in the January *Survey Midmonthly,* Nancy L. Austin has written very effectively about an important problem. I do not wish to belittle her effort at all by offering a slight correction. She indicates that no state has "legally established supervision of boarding homes" for the aged. Both the California and the Massachusetts State Welfare Departments have statutory authority to license boarding homes for the aged. In several localities in these states a good beginning has been made in tying up the supervision of boarding homes with the program of old age assistance.

Robert Lansdale
New York School of Social Work

Donald W. Morland, of the Boston Provident Association, writes that authority for supervision for boarding homes for the aged "is firmly rooted in the law of the Commonwealth and has been since 1929." The State Department of Public Welfare, State House, Boston, has available a pamphlet outlining the law and prevailing policies relative to such homes.

Information on California's licensing law and policy comes from Amy E. Williams and Mildred E. Donohue of the San Diego County Department of Public Welfare. The State Department of Social Welfare, 616 K. Street, Sacramento, has available a published statement, "Minimum Requirements for Private Homes for Aged Persons."

To the Editor: Articles which betray a superficial grasp on the problem are irritating. I refer, specifically, to Nancy L. Austin's article, "Old Folks Without Homes." I am in full sympathy with what Miss Austin expects of a boarding home: sunny rooms, near a park, pleasant landlady, adequate diet, etc. Everybody is. However, we know that the crux of the matter is not the lack of supervision of boarding homes but the inadequate budgetary allowances to old age assistance recipients which compel them slowly to decay in not too sunny rooms, not too near a park, and with not too pleasant a landlady who, herself, is probably having a difficult time of it.

Let us be realistic and not devote too much time speaking of need for good boarding homes and adequate diet when we know that with sufficient allowance the great part of our older people can take excellent care of themselves, and that those that cannot would be far happier in a well regulated state home.

Detroit, Mich. Ben Rubenstein

To the Editor: We have been very much interested in Nancy L. Austin's article, "Old Folks Without Homes," in which she has catalogued so many of the things which this division has been saying again and again to the county welfare boards.

We would like to mimeograph excerpts from the article and make copies available to welfare board members in the several counties.

Marc P. Dowdell
Division of Old Age Assistance
State Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey

To the Editor: May I comment with real appreciation on the article, "Old Folks Without Homes," by Nancy L. Austin in which she outlines the very real problem faced by the Inspection Division of our department, in cooperation with the Division of Old Age Assistance.

We note that the definition of a "boarding home" includes among the clients who may be accepted a "sick person (mental or physical)." In the light of New Jersey law we find the definition of a "boarding home" in conflict with our legal provisions. Over a long series of years, our inspection division has been charged with the responsibility of licensing nursing homes; a specified fee being charged on an annual basis. The attorney general rules that anyone accepting more than one sick person for care is subject to license and special regulations, even though but one patient is cared for.

During the past year, we have been faced with the mushroom growth of so-called boarding homes for aged, substandard in their operation, and a real menace to the maintenance of standards in the licensed nursing homes, whose operators find it difficult to understand why they are required to pay a fee and secure annual license renewal.

We believe that if some satisfactory method of standardization and supervision is not speedily found for this situation the fate of the aged clients in these boarding houses will be less satisfactory than it was in the almshouses.

We should welcome information concerning the successful handling of the problem. Ellen C. Potter, M. D.
State Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey

One of Them

To the Editor: Thank you for publishing the article "Health So Hardly Won" by Alice Moore. [See *Survey Midmonthly,* February 1939.] It is the only thing I have read which tells the plain unvarnished truth about what happens at least to some of us who are known to have had tuberculosis.

When I returned home from the sanatorium I found to my complete surprise that, all medical evidence to the contrary, I was considered a health menace by the intelligent and socially minded people who had been my personal and professional associates. My employers, who had given me leave of absence during my illness, "decided to accept my resignation."

After a year trying to get work (my first period of enforced unemployment in twenty-five years), I betook myself two thousand miles away, not for my health but to escape the stigma of having been in a sanatorium.

In the long run, surely there would be economy in a practical program of care for the ex-sanatorium patient, with work for those who can work and some sort of provision for those who cannot or should not. At present there is no such program. The person who is known to have had tuberculosis must fend for himself as best he can in a world where he is not wanted.

Texas B. E. W.

Book Reviews

Frame of Reference

YOUR COMMUNITY: Its Provision for Health, Education, Safety, and Welfare, by Joanna C. Colcord. Russell Sage Foundation. 249 pp. Price 85 cents postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

JUST to pick up Miss Colcord's new book, attractive as it is in binding, typography and general appearance, and to note the price brings the thought that there is much to be said for the subsidized publishing business.

The book is intended to replace rather than to revise the pamphlet, "What Social Workers Should Know About Their Own Communities" by Margaret F. Byington, published some years ago. Miss Colcord does not address social workers directly. She writes for "the larger public," lay study groups, civics classes, and pre-professional social work students. She denies that her outlined approach to community study is intended to serve "as a guide to technically equipped surveyors engaged in making social evaluations of a professional thoroughness." Notwithstanding this warning, this reviewer suggests that the so-called expert professional consultant on community survey work take the volume along. If he finds, perchance, that local "ladies' study groups" might consider it too elementary a reference, then he had best sneak it into his brief case, because he will want it during the midnight hours in his hotel room when he is formulating his report.

The specific content of the nineteen chapters is the valuable element in this book. For example, chapter six, dealing with "Workers, Wages, and Conditions of Employment" raises 154 questions for consideration. Well rounded replies to these questions would present a most complete picture of the industrial aspects of community life anywhere. But evidence of the author's research lies not in the questions but in the discussions, suggestions, and references as to where the answers may be found. In community health problems, a modest set of 208 questions are raised. And so the volume proceeds with other community issues such as government, crime, public safety, housing, education, recreation, public assistance, family welfare, child care, and community planning. In all, Miss Colcord has posed 1450 questions and in well annotated comments upon them cites 188 books, pamphlets, periodicals, and reports as references.

This is not a book of opinion. There is no author's viewpoint. In spite of its attractive exterior it is not the sort of a volume with which one settles down before the fire on a long winter evening. It is a guide for community study, a sound comprehensive framework on which to erect essential social data, and an invaluable reference for day-to-day problems arising in any public or private social agency. It will assist students and lay study groups, but in spite of the author's warning, its primary value is for practicing social workers and other professionals engaged in dispensing community services to the citizenship.

It is difficult to review a book like this and fail to mention the service of the Russell Sage Foundation in making possible the painstaking research necessary to publish "Your Community" and finally in offering it to the public at such low cost. Social workers, like other people, take much for granted but it seems timely to express appreciation to the foundation for its valuable contribution, not only in the volume itself, but in its price which makes its wide distribution possible.

Pierce Atwater
St. Paul Community Chest

Reasoned and Realistic

UNIONS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING, by Robert R. R. Brooks. Yale University Press. 296 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

THIS book is not a doctrinaire apology for the National Labor Relations Board but a reasoned, realistic and historically oriented study of why it is and the democratic justification for it. At a moment when the work of the board is under wide attack and when proposals—not all by any means disinterested—for amendment of its enabling law are under consideration, this book is immensely needed. It can clarify and validate in a convincing way the positive thought of any reader who follows the argument.

"The reason for the existence of the board is to encourage the development of unionism by removing the anti-union obstacles in its path. To just the extent that unionism is encouraged, the means of democratic control over the federal government are enhanced. . . . Through the N. L. R. A. the federal government is atoning for its concentration of power by assisting the progress of a check upon itself." Thus does the author summarize the ultimate reason for being of this much abused agency. He shows that it grows out of repressive measures of long duration and virulent intensity; that its techniques of procedure are neither without precedent nor usurpative of the rightful powers of other groups or agencies; that its net influence has been a pacifying and a stabilizing one; that the attacks upon it have grown out of failure, willful or otherwise, to recognize that its intent *is* one-sided, if by one-sided we mean a specific effort to implement a kind of collective negotiation which has been obstructed for selfish reasons.

The difficulties and problems are not ignored; no whitewashing is intended. But the total appraisal of motive and of accomplishment is sane, temperate and constructively in harmony with democratic preconceptions. The labors of the board and the public attitude toward the board could be immeasurably strengthened if all citizens concerned with labor relations could ponder this evidence. It is persuasive in a statesmanlike way just because the author understands and explains so fully that the influence and power of the board "are wholly on the side of democracy."

New York Ordway Tead

Dark Spots

HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT JUVENILES: Vol. I, West North Central States. The Osborne Association, Inc. 431 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

TO what places do children go when courts decide that they are too wicked to be at large? The Osborne Association, Inc., which has won high praise by its studies of correctional institutions for adults, has decided that the answer would be of public interest, and accordingly has published detailed and accurate descriptions of institutions for juvenile delinquents in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. Studies of such institutions in all the other states as well as of federal institutions are promised.

It should not be taken for granted that the thirteen institutions here covered are representative of the whole country. "Our general conclusion," says this volume, "is that these institutions do not have the facilities and personnel to do their job well." Shortcomings (a mild word!) begin with buildings where, lacking a miracle, a carelessly dropped match would kill a few score boys and do not end until we hear of shaved heads, prison uniforms, numbers instead of names, punishment taking the form of torture, programs amounting to no more than repression, and all the rest of the stupid things that unqualified and unimaginative adults can do to children. The odor of political brigands and playboys permeates the administration of some of these institutions with its familiar miasma.

There is a better side, and the institutions of Minnesota and Iowa stand out as among the best of those studied. Intelligently chosen personnel and well-planned programs are mentioned in connection with Minnesota; Iowa has built up excellent medical services and useful extra-curricular activities. Among the institutions which apparently ought to hang their heads in shame are the Kansas State Training School for Boys at Topeka, the Missouri Training School for Boys at Boonville, and the South Dakota

Training School (accommodating both sexes) at Plankinton. It is fortunate that so interested and responsible an organization as the Osborne Association, employing two of the ablest and most conscientious observers in the country, Dr. F. Lovell Bixby and William B. Cox, should have the vision to make such an inquiry and the courage to publish the findings.

The inquiry already has produced valuable reforms in two of the institutions and much disquiet elsewhere. The studies are not as painstakingly detailed as those of children's institutions made by the U. S. Children's Bureau, but they are more useful for pressure purposes and for the education of the lay citizen who likes to bring about reforms by his vote. And in most places the management of institutions for offenders does not respond to any other influence.

Baltimore, Md. WINTHROP D. LANE

"Know Thyself"

LIFE WITHOUT FEAR, by Peter Fletcher, with a foreword by Percy L. Backus, M.D. Dutton. 111 pp. Price $1 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

BELIEVING in the unity of the body, mind and spirit, the author finds that inward conflicts and fears all could be solved through the power of Divine Love. His pastoral viewpoint regards all living faith as finding expression in psychological states. The origin of fear, its analysis and the basis of its cure are related to the problem of seeing oneself and one's life honestly and without false pride. He concludes that no therapy will effect human behavior permanently and constructively except to the extent that it is based upon a realization of man's spiritual nature with a reverence for personality as the instrument of God.

New York IRA S. WILE, M.D.

The Modern Concept

PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PERSONALITY, by Louis P. Thorpe. McGraw-Hill. 602 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

WE no longer think of education as merely a process of acquiring knowledge, learning fundamental skills, and mastering certain techniques. That concept has long since been augmented by recognition of the fact that major goals in education include personality development and adjustments. We assume today that education is a means of bringing about significant changes in the personalities and behavior of children (or adults). Progressive educational agencies strive to formulate objectives which represent the kinds of changes they hope to bring about. Nevertheless, most educators have had little preparation or training for these aspects of their function. They may therefore welcome enthusiastically a book which provides a basic conception of the nature, organization and development of human personality as these are known to present-day objective psychology, especially when that book is scholarly, comprehensive and thorough.

Professor Thorpe presents a clear and systematic analysis of the concept of personality and discusses its biological and psychological foundations. He selects sound psychological constructs and views them organismically. He gathers quantities of relevant research material from numerous studies in various fields. He then proceeds to integrate this vast amount of material to present a comprehensive version of the modern concept of the dynamic human personality. The result is a version which rests upon the principles and facts of genetic psychology.

All too frequently those engaged in professions which involve changing the behavior traits or patterns of the personalities of others venture forth without having mastered the available knowledge basic to their difficult and challenging tasks. It is Professor Thorpe's belief that students of psychology and education should be grounded in courses in which the human personality—as the most basic of all concepts for them—is given primary consideration. Thus this book cuts across the usual courses in child psychology and educational psychology to the areas of mental hygiene and foundations of good personality adjustments.

In selecting the research studies and

BOOKS FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER

In press

HOUSING FOR THE MACHINE AGE

By Clarence Arthur Perry

WHAT PREVENTS the application of modern industrial technology to the production of dwellings? Mr. Perry's discussion of one of the ways by which cheaper houses might be obtained along with the social advantages of the neighborhood unit is of importance at a time when new housing is one of the most promising fields for the needed spread of employment.

256 pages *Illustrated* *Price, $2.50*

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION 130 EAST 22nd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

10 BEST SELLERS
for Social Workers
APRIL

MORE THAN ONE DOLLAR

Health Insurance with Medical Care, *J. W. and D. W. Orr*	$2.50
Personality and Cultural Pattern, *James S. Plant*	2.50
Readings in Social Case Work 1920-1938, *Edited by Fern Lowry*	3.50
Social Case Recording, *Gordon Hamilton*	2.50
Social Work Year Book 1938, *Russell Kurtz*	3.50

ONE DOLLAR OR LESS

Rural Community and Social Case Work, *Josephine Brown*	.50
Social Workers' Dictionary, *Young and McClenahan*	.75
Your Community, *Joanna Colcord*	.85
Case Workers' Desk Manual, *E. F. Young*	1.00
Psychiatric Word Book, *Richard H. Hutchings*	1.00

Listing Based on Orders Received by THE SURVEY
You May Now Order These Books Sent to You Postfree from

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., 112 EAST 19 STREET, NEW YORK CITY

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civic, National, International

Library Service

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. To aid in the extension and improvement of library service.

Child Welfare

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C. National service organization of 309 Boys' Clubs located in 171 cities. Furnishes program aids, literature, and educational publicity for promotion of Boys' Club Movement; field service to groups or individuals interested in leisure-time leadership for boys, specializing with the underprivileged.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. Incorporated in 1910 and chartered by Congress in 1916 for the purpose of developing the character of boys and training them in their duties as citizens. Cubbing, younger boys' program, 9-11; Scouting, 12 and upward; Senior Scouting, 15 years and up. Scouts are organized in patrols and Troops. Cooperates with schools and churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups. Walter W. Head, President; Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-sectarian farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave., Tel: LEx. 2-3147.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA— C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of Work. It also co-operates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—419 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C. Promotes child labor legislation, state and federal; conducts investigations; advises on administration; maintains information service.

AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE DIVISION, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Three-phase program: Education; legislation for benefit of all children; temporary material relief to children of veterans of World War. Emma C. Puschner, Director.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. Paul H. King, President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. *"The Crippled Child"* magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Foreign Communities

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IMMIGRANT WELFARE—1270 Sixth Avenue, New York. A league of International Institutes, Citizenship Councils and other local agencies specializing in the interests of the foreign-born. Gives consultation, field service, program content to agencies engaged in any form of constructive effort for the foreign-born in local communities.

Health

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 50 West 50th Street, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—50 W. 50th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R. N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION— 50 West 50th Street, New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 19 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. President: Richard N. Pierson, M.D. Medical Director: Eric M. Matsner, M.D.

THE WOMEN'S FIELD ARMY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER, 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York City. An educational group of lay women active in forty-three states under the supervision of physicians representing state medical societies. Information, literature, speakers, newspaper articles may be secured without charge.

New York City

THE BIRTH CONTROL CLINICAL RESEARCH BUREAU, 17 West 16th Street; MARGARET SANGER, Director; has added evening sessions, Wednesday and Thursday evening from 7 to 9 P.M., for the benefit of mothers who work and cannot come to the Clinic daily from 9 to 4.

Negro Education

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Founded by Booker T. Washington. High school and college both accredited. Curricula designed to prepare Negro students to meet the vocational and social needs of successful living. F. D. Patterson, President.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION— 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playgrounds, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street. New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS —297 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of 23 women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada uniting in program and financial responsibility for enterprises which they agree to carry cooperatively; i.e. Christian social service in Migrant labor camps and U. S. Indian schools. President, Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge; Executive Secretary, Edith E. Lowry; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Mrs. Kenneth D. Miller.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Benjamin Spitzer, Chairman Ex. Com.; Mrs. Marion M. Miller, Executive Director. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Avenue, New York City, Eskil C. Carlson, President: John E. Manley, General Secretary. A federation of 1123 local associations, through state and area councils, for Christian character education among youth. Meets annually to determine service projects and budget for cooperation with local member organizations in program, emphasis and interpretation, fiscal operations, etc. Emphasizes lay-professional cooperation, group and club activity, and self-governing programs of physical, social and religious education, public affairs, international education and special cooperative projects, citizenship, etc. Specialized work among transportation, army and navy, student, colored, rural, and certain other groups.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK —Paul Kellogg, President, New York; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-sixth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Buffalo, New York, June 18-24, 1939. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "not alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC. 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civic, National, International

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington, D. C. There are 3711 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, Civilian Relief. First Aid and Life Saving, Home and Farm Accident Prevention Service, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, Junior Red Cross, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, Public Health Nursing, Volunteer Service and War Service.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

?

Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not? Rates are thirty cents per line

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vacations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

the wealth of experimental facts cited, Professor Thorpe obviously has made no attempt to choose findings consonant with any bias or given viewpoint. Rather does he let the experimental findings themselves dictate the viewpoints which he sets forth in his useful Summary and Implications which complete each chapter. Theories and findings on both sides of controversial issues are fairly presented. Through careful analysis and evaluation of conflicting points of view and data, the author leaves the reader with a reasonable, tenable position upon which he can act and from which he can go forward when more conclusive scientific evidence may be available.

The latter chapters of the book contain helpful descriptions and evaluations of practical procedures for the use of teachers and others engaged in guidance and adjustment programs. These should prove invaluable to the teacher who seeks to become "at least an embryo mental hygienist," which the author feels the teacher must be "if the mental health and ultimate happiness of the rank and file of American children is to be conserved."

ETHEL KAWIN
Director of Guidance
Glencoe, Ill., Public Schools

Foundations and Education

PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATIONS AND HIGHER EDUCATION, by Ernest Victor Hollis. Columbia University Press. 365 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

WHILE a limited number of magazine articles and bulletins have treated this significant subject, this is truly the first thorough study.

Dr. Hollis forcibly points out that the concept of foundations is not modern, but dates back to the period of Plato, 347 B.C. The advent of the industrial era in America has greatly accentuated the growth and services of foundations. The growth since 1900 has been phenomenal. Approximately 450 foundations are now in existence. This study is concerned with a hundred of them.

Part I is devoted largely to historical and legal background and foundation policies. The policy of the General Education Board and that of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching are discussed at length since they control 64 percent of the total assets of the foundations studied.

Part II gives a clear exposition of the necessity of defining a college and making a distinction between colleges and universities. This necessity grew out of the demand upon foundations for grants. Another educational innovation which has vitally influenced American higher education was the development of the Carnegie unit which the author presents in its historical setting.

Services rendered by the foundations have been numerous, but one of their outstanding contributions has been the surveys sponsored. Bagley's influential report in 1920, Bulletin No. 14, entitled, "Professional Preparation of Teachers for American Public Schools," was sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation. Bulletins No. 15 and 21 dealt with "Training for the Public Profession of Law" and "Present-Day Law Schools in the United States and Canada." Since 1930 among the most valuable literature appearing in the field of higher education have been bulletins and surveys sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. Hollis presents a clear analysis of the influence of foundations upon professional education in the fields of medicine, dentistry, law, engineering, education, the arts, and other fields. The work of the foundations in non-professional education is treated thoroughly and lists of sponsored books are given.

An illuminating chapter concerns agencies receiving grants, with their geographic distribution. Higher education has received considerably more than any other division of learning.

The advisory service concerning investment is of great benefit to many of the smaller colleges and universities. Chief among foundations to render such service is the General Education Board.

The final chapter on "Integration" is an excellent summary. The author is optimistic about the future of foundations. He believes that the present tendency in taxation will not destroy but increase them, that their services will be modified to meet new demands and that they will weather the present disturbing transition period.

DAVID ANDREW WEAVER
College of the City of New York

All in One Place

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK 1939. Russell H. Kurtz, editor. Russell Sage Foundation. 730 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

HOW did we ever get along before the Russell Sage Foundation began publishing that social history of our times which it calls, a shade dully, the Social Work Year Book? Like the four biennial issues that have preceded it the new volume, edited like that of 1937 by Russell H. Kurtz, combines the features of an historical reference book, a current commentary, an informative directory and a comprehensive bibliography.

The new volume follows the general organization of its predecessors. There are eighty-two topical articles, describing organized activities and programs in social work and in areas closely related to it, with just enough historical background to clarify the record of important developments during the past two years. There is a directory, 118 pages of it, of national and state agencies, both public and private. Finally there is a fat new section, "Public Assistance in the States," for which anyone who has

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WORKERS WANTED

Case Worker for child guidance agency in Chicago. Experience in private agency. State age, training and experience and give references. Preferably a Jewish woman. 7560 Survey.

WANTED: Supervisor of case work for private hospital. Graduate training in medical social service required. Salary $2600 year. 7561 Survey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted by college trained woman, position as Executive in a progressive Children's Institution. Am experienced in Family and Children's fields as well as Institutional Management. 7555 Survey.

Experienced magazine, newspaper, syndicate writer and press photographer wishes employment writing publicity for Social Welfare Institution or Organization. Sociology graduate, Univ. of Wisconsin '38. 7558 Survey.

Social Worker, also experienced in newspaper and publicity work, desires job doing interpretation, promotional work or case work. 7559 Survey.

Settlement boys' worker desires position in boys' work. Seven years in Settlements, twelve summers in Boys' Camps. Available September. 7557 Survey.

Young woman, college graduate, excellent background Social Sciences; extensive secretarial, full charge bookkeeping experience; keen, resourceful, salary secondary. 7562 Survey.

Kindergarten director, twenty-eight, seven years experience in large New York Settlement nursery. Parent education work, report planning, work on conference and welfare committees. Desires change. Prefer situation in need of progressive change or in process of reorganization. In or near Philadelphia, but not essential. October. 7564 Survey.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 50 West 50 Street, New York, N Y

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC.

Groceries

Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Special articles, theses, speeches, papers. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ORANGES

Tree ripened. No sprays nor artificial coloring used. Delivered express prepaid. Bushel $3.50, Grapefruit $3.25, Tangerines $3.50, Mixed Fruit $3.50. Half Bushels $2.00. Seedless Limes $3.50 half-bushel.

Special quantity rates

A. H. BURKET, Sebring, Florida

RATES
Classified Advertising

Display . . . . . 21c per line
Non-display . . . . . 5c per word
Minimum Charge . $1.00 per insertion
Discounts . . 5% on three insertions
CASH WITH ORDER

Survey Midmonthly
112 E. 19th Street New York

REAL ESTATE

Long Island—To rent for summer months—colonial, furnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sunporch, garage. All modern conveniences. Fireplace, oil burner, recreational facilities at hand, private dock, boating, fishing, golf and tennis available. A cool, restful location, privacy and quiet, but not isolated, lovely outlook over water and trees; 20 minutes Jones Beach, 40 minutes World's Fair. 7556 Survey.

CONNECTICUT: 7½ acres near Danbury. High plateau overlooking Candlewood Lake, comprising two ideal home sites, first in sunny field backed by oak grove, with extensive valley view in one direction, lake in other; second in open woods of immense oaks and hemlocks, and commanding panoramic view of lake. High location insures excellent drainage, privacy, summer breezes, and protection of views. Newly dug artesian well, sufficient two dwellings. Small stream can be dammed for swimming pool. 450 ft. frontage on good secondary road open all winter. $3,000. Terms if desired. 7563 Survey.

THEATRE

FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT for N. Y. C.

THE "SWING"
All Negro Cast
Conceived and directed by Harry Minturn

Gilbert & Sullivan Operetta played 6 mos. by Chicago Federal Thea. Co.

MIKADO

NEW YORKER THEATRE
54th Street West of Broadway
Phone COl. 5-8460. Evenings 8:30, 25c - $1.10
SATURDAY MATINEE 2:30 — 25c to 83c

PINOCCHIO Dramatized by Yasha Frank

RITZ THEATRE, 48th St., West of Brodway
Eves. (Exc. Mon.) 8:45; Mat. Sat. 2:45
Eves. 25c-83c — Mats. 15c to 55c

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

ever had to grope for information on the law and its administration in this state or that should be profoundly grateful. It is the kind of information that you cannot get from documents or from correspondence; you have to go out and dig for it. And that is exactly what Mr. Kurtz and his associates did. Legislatures may change these state set-ups overnight, but for once at least the information is all gathered together in one place.

The Year Book has become the Russell Sage Foundation's year-in-and-year-out best seller, a distinction it merits and has won by being better and better with every issue. GERTRUDE SPRINGER

Prison Personnel

THE TRAINING OF PRISON GUARDS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by Walter M. Wallack. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University. 417 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

PERHAPS the weakest spot in the American prison has been in personnel. Happily, with changing conceptions in prison work, have come the recognition of the prison guard's importance in the program and a demand for his careful selection and adequate training. It is the prison guard who sees the inmate day after day, under all conditions; who personifies the prison regime; and who frequently becomes, to the inmate, the symbol of state and society. The old practice of merely giving a man a uniform, a gun and a club, and putting him to work has no place in the new scheme of things. Accordingly, the establishment in 1937 of the Central Guard School as a permanent unit in the New York State Department of Correction will stand among the notable achievements in real prison reform in the United States.

Walter M. Wallack, director of the school and head of the division of education in the Department of Correction, has written a comprehensive study describing the genesis and organization of the Guard School, its curriculum and procedures. The job of the guard, and his functions and duties are analyzed. The characteristics of the inmate population are examined; and psychological, social, and economic factors as they relate to crime and penal treatment are discussed. Institutional administration, parole, criminal law and court procedure, self defense, the use of firearms and tear gas, all are dealt with in an endeavor to lay a sound foundation of basic knowledge and intelligent understanding for the newly-appointed prison guard.

The book is a mine of important information, presented in clear and simple language. While its primary purpose is to serve as a working manual for the prison administrator in setting up a training program, it should be extremely profitable reading, not only for those directly engaged in prison work, but for all who have an interest in the treatment of the criminal. The special lectures, reproduced here as they were delivered by the heads of institutions, occupy a major portion of the book. They should be of material assistance to the social worker in evaluating the prison experience as it bears upon the problem of post-institutional adjustment.

Mr. Wallack has made a valuable and much-needed addition to penological literature; this reviewer considers it one of the most significant contributions in recent years. JAY BECK

Director, Social Investigation Unit Department of Correction, New York City

And Yet a Woman

THE SCHOOL MA'AM, by Frances R. Donovan. Stokes. 355 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of *Survey Midmonthly*.

TO trace the origin of the species, its present trials and tribulations and to glance at its future is the purpose of this volume on the feminine school teachers of the United States. The book is as inquisitive as a small-town gossip, peering into the teacher's marital status, mental hygiene, background, techniques, relations with administrators, social life, and economic position.

Substitution of informal case histories for statistical tables has lent life and meaning to the author's material without detracting seriously from accuracy. Although not adding any important objective information about the feminine school teacher, Miss Donovan has given vitality to a wealth of such information.

EVERETT SACKETT

University of New Hampshire

Graduate Professional Education in

SOCIAL GROUP WORK

Including Courses in

Principles of Social Group Work
Supervision of Group Leaders
Skills and Program Resources
Institutional and Community Surveys
Counseling and Guidance
Mental Hygiene — Adult Education
Community Organization
Case Work for Group Workers
Administration of Social Agencies

For illustrated booklet and information regarding Scholarships and Fellowships address Office of Registrar.

and emphasizing

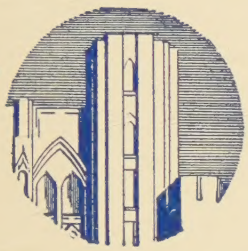
Supervised Field Work in various national and neighborhood agencies

Leading to the

Certificate in Social Group Work and Master's Degree

through

Teachers College



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Philadelphia, Pa.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
DIVISION OF SOCIAL WORK

Graduate Professional Training in preparation for social work in public service and in private agencies.

Particular emphasis upon the training of men for public welfare administration, work with delinquents and group work. Two year course open to men and women who are college graduates.

The curriculum provides training in the other fields of social work such as case work and community organization and leads to the Master's and Doctor's degrees.

Courses in other departments of Boston University are available to supplement the professional courses of the school and to provide pre-professional training leading to the Bachelor's degree.

Address

DIVISION OF SOCIAL WORK
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
84 Exeter Street Boston

GOING TO BUFFALO?

If so, we would like to have you answer the following questions:—

Starting Point.....
How many in your party.....
Are you planning a Post-Conference tour....
Canada..... **What part**.....
World's Fair.....
Do you prefer to go by rail...**bus**...**air**...
or water....

Perhaps we can help you outline a tour?

Fill in and send to TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

112 East 19th Street **New York, N. Y.**

PRINTED BY
BLANCHARD PRESS
NEW YORK

What Can a Welfare Worker Do, WHEN

Budgets for old age assistance are consistently whittled down, despite your recommendation for a mere subsistence level allowance?

An influential woman citizen questions your allowance to the mother of the Martin children because "Those children are trash—just trash!"?

A reporter from the local newspaper calls at your office for a "story"?

Theodore, formerly capable of earning his bread at odd jobs, discovers there is no work available since "the relief" started?

Read Miss Bailey's lively discussion of these and similar problems in the everyday routine of the welfare worker. Eight articles written by Gertrude Springer for *Survey Midmonthly,* are reprinted in the pamphlet MISS BAILEY SAYS, Series V, priced at

25c a copy

Four earlier pamphlets, Series I-IV, are available at the same price, each booklet containing eight articles All deal with the various aspects of public assistance. Entire set of five booklets for $1. Clip this coupon and mail with your check.

THE SURVEY
112 East 19 St., New York

For the enclosed $..... please send me:..... copies Bailey I; .....copies Bailey II; .....copies Bailey III; .....copies Bailey IV; .....copies Bailey V (25c each copy), or ..... sets entire Series, I-V, @ $1 each set.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

MBS

Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Marion Hathway, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, DIVISION OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Director*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Graduate Curriculum in Social Service

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Cincinnati, Ohio
Program of Training for Public Welfare Administration

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
Graduate School, Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Rev. Edward S. Pouthier, S.J., L.L.S., *Dean*

GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR JEWISH SOCIAL WORK
71 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa
Division of Social Administration
Grace Beals Ferguson, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
Margaret K. Strong, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S.J., *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
F. Stuart Chapin, *Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Reverend Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Acting Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of
Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Division of Social Work
313 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William F. Byron, *Chairman*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Karl de Schweinitz, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
St. Louis, Missouri
Joseph Husslein, S.J., Ph.D., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Everett Kimball, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Emory S. Bogardus, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
Department of Social Science
A. E. Grauer, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
James Elbert Cutler, Ph.D., *Dean*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, School of
Social Work and Public Health, Richmond, Va.
Henry H. Hibbs, *Dean*